Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1835. [No. 2,465.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Wednesday, the Eighteenth of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British Subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India, in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this twenty-seventh day of February, in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. LITTLE,
Sheriff.

ઠંઢેરો *

(શ્રી મુમબઈમાં) હું ઠંઢેરો કરૂ ચ તથા પખર હીઆંથી જાહેર કરચને શ્રી મુમબઈની જુડીકેટરની મુપરીમ કોરટ આગલ શેશંન બેશશે જે કંકાણે કોરટ ભરેચ તેજ વેહેરચો શ્રી મુમબઈનાં કોટમધે વાર બુધે તારીખ ૧૮ મી અરચ આવતા મહીનાનીએ કલાક નાં પેહેલા પોહોરનાં શેશંન બરશે *.

અને તેજગો ઊપરતેજ વેલાએ આ દમીચાલડી સેશંન એટલેજે દરીઆવરદી ખાતાંના નેઆવની મુળાં બેશશે આ મારફે જે કોઈ માણશનો ટંટો અથવા મુન અથવા વાંહાણાંચોની ચોરી અથવા દરીઆનાં વાંચીઆ ચોરો અથવા તરકટ અથવા હરેક બીજી તકરીપે નો દાવો હોચે તેહનો નેઆવ છાડે *

અને હું શરીપ પખર હીઆંથી આપુચજે જે કોઈ માણશનો ટંટો ઈ આ ચોરી ઈચા મુન ઈચા તરકટ ઈ આ હરેક કાંઈ બીજી તકશીરનો દાવો હોચે તે માણશ પોતાનો મુદો ખરો કરવા મારજે દાહાડો ઊપર છાર લીછે તે દાહાડે તથા ઊપર છાપેલાં કે કાંણે તાંહાં તેહનાં મુવાહી અગર મારફે દીઆપે અને પોતે હાજર થાચે અને માણશો કોરટનાં હેકમ વગર કોરટ માંથી એજા નહી—તારીખ ૨૭ મી ફેબરવારી તથા અંગરેજનાં પાદશાહ ઊલીઅંમ ૪ ચરથું વરશ પાંચમું *

જ—લીટલ *
શરીપ

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles, Rights and Credits of ROBERT COTTON MONEY, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to MARY MONEY, Widow of the said deceased all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles Rights and Credits of LOUISA WADDINGTON, late of Bombay, an Infant and a British subject deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court;—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 23rd day of February 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors of the Estate of the late Mrs. GASPAR, has contracted with Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, to dispose of a Dwelling House, situated at small Colabah, without the Fort Walls of Bombay;—any person or persons, having any claim or demand, against the aforesaid house, are requested to make the same known to GUNNER GEORGE RODD, 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery, stationed in Fort George Barracks, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, or otherwise, he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 4th day of March 1835.

FOR Sale—60 Dozen of Sneyd's Claret, in six dozen Chests, at 40 Rupees per dozen,—Apply to Mr. THOS WOODYER, Government House —Parell.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, *24th Jan.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
BOMBAY, *4th March*, 1835.

THIS day—Wednesday the 4th March, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND Co., will sell, by public Auction, at their rooms, the remainder of an Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Butt Hinges, Castors, Coach Wrenches, Door Buttons, Wood screws, Tool chests, Garden Spades, Tooth Brushes. Also a double barrel'd Gun, sets of Mathematical Instruments, Europe Cotton Handkerchiefs, Writing Paper, Sundry Dressing Glasses, and Mirrors, Pictures, Prints, a variety of Household Furniture and property, Gilt Buttons, spare Gun Locks, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon, any carriages or cattle that may offer.

AND

On Wednesday following, the 11th Inst. they will submit for Public sale, unless previously disposed of,

An Invoice of superior town-made Saddlery from Mirlees. Several Pipes and half Pipes of superior old Maderia wine, samples of which may be tasted.

An Invoice of Queen's ware of handsome Patterns, consisting of perfect Dinner, Breakfast and Desert services.

151 Pieces of Busroy Jole and a few pieces of Marble slabs and 50 Dozens Burton Ale, and Port wine.

An Invoice of Glass ware, of sundry descriptions: further particulars will be made known.

NESBITT LANE, *4th March*, 1835.

ON Friday next, the 6th March, 1835, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale by public auction, at his residence, Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, (opposite the house of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY Esq.,) the household furniture and property of Lieut. HAINES, Indian Navy, consisting of a variety of valuable, nearly new furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Lustres, handsome four Post Bedstead with Matrasses, &c. complete, a Persian Carpet of superior size and texture, nearly new, handsome dinner and breakfast services, cut Glass Dessert and Table service, several pairs of Wallshades, engraved, having drops and Pans, a Cabinet Piano Forte (an instrument of superior tone and power) grand ditto ditto with a great variety, of other property.

The whole may be viewed from 10 A. M. on Thusday next, the 5th instant, (the day preceding the sale).

No Catologues will be published.

NESBITT LANE, *4th March*, 1835.

CARBONELL'S WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., the following Wines, of superior quality, viz.

Superior old Sherry from—

Messrs. Carbonell and Son	Rs. 26 per doz.
Do. old Port do.	" 24 do. do.
Do. Claret 1st Growth do	" 45 do do.
Do. do. do. in Pints do.	" 23 do. do.
Do. do. 2d Growth do	" 30 do. do.

ALSO.

The following high flavor'd Rhenish Wines, particularly adapted for the approaching hot weather.

Rheingaur per doz.	Rs. 25
Hoss Joannisberg's (Taefel wine) Vintage 1818 | 19	" 25.

NESBITT LANE, *4th March*, 1835.

For London.

TO Sail on the 10th Instant. The new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Ardlie, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For Freight or passage. Apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 4th March, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons, has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. ANDREWS, at the Office of *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*

RAMPART ROW, *4th March*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for Passengers carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched again in all April. Apply to Captain BORCHIER or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 4th March, 1835.

For Passage to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander: will be dispatched for the above portion the 25th inst. Plans of the spacious accommodations of this fine vessel, which has an experienced Surgeon attached, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*

BOMBAY, *4th March*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine Ship MARY, Captain TUCKER, will sail on the 15th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND, and Co.

Tamarind Lane, 4th March, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE new Ship TROPIC, Captain KING, has good accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgon, and will be dispatched for Port Glasgow early in April.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Rampart Row, 4th March, 1835.

FOR Sale on Commission, the Friendship's Offering, for the present year, price nine rupees the Copy.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

NESBITT LANE, *4th March*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale, by the undersiged; Bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days, sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received through the Pay Office of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND

Bombay, 4th March, 1835.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk to His Majesty's Justices in the Town Hall, until noon on the 16th of March next, from persons wishing to contract for the repairing and keeping in constant good repair, *with hard broken stone and best sand stone and progressively raising to the height of the Curbstones*, the streets of the Fort, and the public Roads within the limits of the Town of Bombay, together with the main drains, covered drains, side drains, and Cross Gutters of the same, also for cleaning all the covered and cross drains thereof, for the period of one, two, or three years, commencing from the 1st of April next. In three separate portions, viz.

1st. Including all the Roads and Drains in the Fort and on the Esplanade.

2d. The Roads, Drains and cross Drains, beyond the Esplanade, included, between Backbay and the Parell Road, within the Limits, together with the Parell Road.

3d The Roads, drains and cross drains, within the limits beyond the Esplanade, between the Harbour and the Parell Road,

As more particularly set forth and described in Lists to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs from 10 to 4 o'clock, every day, Sundays excepted.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for watering *daily*, from the 1st of April, to the 15th of June, and from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, in each respective year, of the following roads, viz.

The main road from Apollo Gate to the Baboola Tank turning.

The Breach Candy road from the Esplanade to the Portuguese Church at Girgaum.

The roads from the Bombay Green past Saint Thomas's Church through the Fort Gate to Lord Wellesley's statue.

The Road from the Apollo Gate to the Barracks by the Apollo street, and on both sides of the Bombay Green to the Barracks.

The road from within the Apollo Gate to the Apollo Pier, and from the Church Gate to the Apollo Gate, commonly called Rampart Row.

The street called Meadow street and another street called Forbes street to the Apollo House, at the end thereof.

Also for watering from the dates aforesaid *on alternate days* the main road from Baboola Tank turning to to Bhure Chowkey.

The road from Baboola Tank turning to the limit stone near Mattar Packary Chowkey.

The Road from the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, to the limit stone near Jagoonath Sunkersett's Esquire.

The road from the Portuguese Church at Girgaum, to the limit stone at Chowputty.

The road from the Bazar Gate to the Slaughter House, and the road from the Bazar Gate to the junction of Shaik Memon street, and Esplanade Verge Road.

The Tenders to specify for what Gross amount per annum, the different portions and watering, will be respectively undertaken; the broken stone and sand stone used, being of the best quality, and also the amount per 100 square yards at which the keeping in good repair of streets that may hereafter be made, will be undertaken.

The Tender for watering the roads and streets must also state at what per diem, in addition to the sum ted for, the Contractor is wil *en required*, to make use o or salt water.

Payments will be made monthly under a certificate from the Superintendent of Repairs, that the *watering and repairing* for the past month have been performed to his satisfaction, who in failure thereof will, after giving written notice to the Contractor, proceed to make the required repair, &c. the expense of which will be debited to the Contractor.

Tenders will also be received during the time before specified, from all persons wishing to contract for the thoroughly cleansing and keeping at all times in a state of cleanliness, the whole of the streets, lanes, gullies, main drains and open drains, within the Town limits, a list of which may be seen on application to the Office of the Clerk to His Majesty's Justices.

The Tenders will be received for the cleaning the streets, lanes, gullies, &c. within the Fort, and in the native Town together or separately.

Payments will be made monthly under a Certificate from the Clerk to His Majesty's Justices, or such person as may be so appointed, that the *cleansing* of the said streets, lanes, gullies, main drains and open drains, has been performed to his satisfaction, by five o'clock of the afternoon of each day, who, in failure thereof, will, after giving written notice, proceed to make the necessary removal of filth &c. from the aforesaid lanes, gullies, drains, &c., the expense of which will be debited to the Contractor; the filth and dirt removed, to be deposited in such places as will be from time to time be pointed out by the Superintendent of Repairs.

Security will be required from each Contractor himself in half the amount of the sum contracted for, and two securities (whose names must be inserted in the tenders) the amount of the other half so contracted for, to be forfeited, in failure of the due performance of the said contract.

The Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and forwarded on or before noon of the day specified, and all persons so tendering, must appear before His Majesty's Justices upon the above named day at their office in the Town Hall.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By Order of His Majesty's Justices,

GEO. NOTON,

BOMBAY; *Clerk.*

Town Hall, 27th Feby., 1835.

खबर दिल्ही जाते ऐजिजे मुंबई येथील कोर्ट्यांतील मोहल्ले व शेहराचे हद्दीतील सर कारी रस्ते चापले पींकलेले दगडाचे खडाने व चांगले कडीचे बुक्याने रस्त्याचो खांडको करोंतां ऊंच मरामती व हमेशा चागलें ठे वावें व मधळी गटरें व ढांकलेलो बाजूचो गटरें, व आडवो गटरें हेच हद्दीपर्तत मरामती करावें व त्या बरोबर ढांकलेलो गटरें व अडवो गटरें शाफ करावे ह्या कामाचा भक्ता तारीख १ लो आप्रील येते महिन्या पासून ते येक किंवा दोन कीवा तीन वर्षांचे मुद्तीचा करायास ईच्छीत असतोल तर त्याचा प्रपोजल तारिख १६ वी मार्चे येते महि न्याचे दोन प्रहरा पर्यंत पादग्राहा जष्टीस आफधीपोसचे कारकुनाचे आफीसांत तोंड हाचांत खाली सागलेल्या प्रमाणे तीन जातीच्या वेगल्या आर्ज्या घेतोल त्याचा तपशील.

१. ली आर्जात कोटातलें व कापांतले रस्ते व गटरें वित्र्यो ल्याहावें.

२. री आर्जात कापाचे मयदानाचे बाहे रचे रस्ते व गटरें व अडवो गटरें त्यांत आकबे ह्मणजे चोपाटी व परेलचे रस्त्याचे मधले सर्व रस्ते व गटरें गावचे हद्दीपर्यंत व त्या बरोबर परेलचा रस्ता ल्याहावा.

३. री आर्जात मंदर पासून ते परेळच्या रस्त्या चे मधलें रस्ते व गटरे व आडवो गटरे गावचे हद्दी पर्यंत कापाचे मयदाना खेरीज ल्याहावें

सुपरीटेन टेनडेंट अव रपेरसचे आफी सांत या विशयों तपसोल वार वातमों टीप दरदीवस दाहा वाचता पासून तो च्यार वाचे तोपर्यंत आदीनवार खेरोज पहावयास मिळेल.

दरदीवस पाणी सोपाया करीतां आर्ज्या सदरहू दीवशी व ठेकाणी घेघल ते दरवर्षे तारीख १ ली आप्रील पासून ते तारीख १५ वा बुन पयत तारिख १ ली आकटोबर पासून ते तारिख १ ली आप्रील पर्यंत खाली साग लेल्या प्रमाणें पाणी सोपावें त्याचा तपसोल येणे प्रमाणें

पालवाच्या दरवाज्या पासून बाबूलाचे तलावाचे भवतालें पर्यंत मोठें रस्त्यावर पाणी सोपावें.

माहालक्ष्मीचा रस्ता त्यांत कापाचे मय दानापासून ते गोरगावाचे फोरीग्यांचे देव ळा पर्यंतचा रस्ता.

मुंबई ग्रीनपासुन ते ग्रेंनट टामस इंग्रेजाचें घेवळापर्यंत चावें, तेथुन कोटाचे दरवाज्या लाई केलोसब्याचे मुर्ती पर्यंतचा रस्ता.

पालवाचे दरवाज्याढून तो बराखपर्यंत ते पालवाचे मोहल्याढुव व मुंबई ग्रानचो दोघे बाजूवर बराखपर्यंतचा रस्ता.

पालवाचे दरवाज्यांतल्या रस्त्यापासून तो पालवाचे पुळ पर्यंतचा रस्ता व पवनचकीचे दरवाज्याप सुम तो पालवाच्या दरवा ापर्यत ज्याच लोक रामपाटरो कीवा कोटकोट ह्मण तात तो रस्ता

मेन डोमवा हेहाहला दुसरा फरबसचा मोहल्याचे सेवट ते अपाओ हाऊसपर्यंतचा रस्ता.

त्या बरेबर सदरहू दर वर्षीचें दीवस प्रमाणे येक दीवस आड बाबुलाचे तलवाचे भवताके पासून तो बरचो चौको पर्यंतचा मोठें रस्त्यावर पाणी सोपावें

बाबुलाचे तचावाचे भवतालीपासून गावचे हद्दीतला खुणेचा धोंडा ह्मातार पखाडीचे चौकीपयळ आहे तोपर्यंतचा रस्ता.

गोरगावातले फोरग्यांचे देवळापासून गावचे हद्दीचे खुणेचा धोंडा जगन्नाथ संकर शेट इंश्क्वोयरचे बंगल्याचवळ आहे तोपर्यं तचा रस्ता.

गोरगावातले फोरग्यांचे देवळापासून गावचे हद्दीचे खुणेचा धोंडा चौपाटीजवळ आहे तोंपर्यंतचा रस्ता.

बाजाराचे दरवाज्यापासून तो कसाब वाड्या पर्यंतचा रस्ता व बाजाराचे दरवाज्यापासून तो शेख मेमणचे मोहल्यापर्यंत व मयदानाचे शेवटचे रस्त्यापर्यंत पाणी सोपावें.

प्रपोजळात सदरहू कामे करावयास भाव दर येक वर्षांचा ठरंदर त्या द्यावा, त्यांत तीन भाग करावयास ठरवीले आहेत त्यातला जो भाग कीवा पाणी सोपायाचें पाहीजे ते प्रपोजलांत कळवावें, फोडलेले दगड व कडीचा भुका जो कांहीं कामास लागेल तो माल चांग ला द्यावा व जे मोहले मक्तयांत लिहिले नाहीं ते जर मरामती करावयास हुकुम करतील त्या करीता दर शेंभर रुपयचवरस वाराप्रमाणे भाव लिहून द्यावा.

पाणी सोपायाच्या मक्तयांत रस्त्ये व मोह ल्याचा भाव लिहिला असेल त्या शीवाय जर खाच्यापाण्याने सोपायास लागेल तर दरदी वस आधीक काय पडेल ते लिहून द्यावें.

गेले महिन्यांत पाणी सोपलेले व मरामत काम चांगले केले अशे सुपरईनटेनडेनट अव रपेरसचे खातरदारीचे वरटीफीकेट आणलो अवता घर महिन्यास ऐवज पगार करतील

या करण्यांत अंतर पडल्यास चीटी कीवा नो टीस लिहून मक्तेदारास पाटवीतील, त्यानंतर मरामत व या खेरीज काम कारावें लागल्यास मक्तेदाराचे होसाबात मजुरे घेतील.

सर्व लोक जे कोणी गावचे हद्दीतले सर्व मोहले, गळ्या, सेऱ्या मधले कीवा मोठे गटेर व उघडे गठेर साफ करावयास व हमेशा दर दीवस चांगले साफ ठेवावयास राजी होऊन खुशीणे प्रपोजळ देतील त्या जवळून सदरहू दीवशी व वेळेस घेतील, त्याची ठीप पादग्रा ही जष्टीस आफधीपोसचे कारकुन याचें आफी सांत पहायास मिलेल.

जोखातले व सेतवाडीतले मोहले, सेऱ्या, गळ्या व या खेरीज साफ ठेवावयास येकंदर कीवा वायले प्रपोजळ घेतील.

गेले महिन्यांत सदरहू मोहले, गळ्या, सेऱ्या व मोठे कीवा मधला गटरें चांगल्या रीतीने साफ ठेविले आहे, अशे पादग्राही ज ष्टीस आफधीपोसचा कारकुन कीवा दुसरें जे कोण्हास नेमतील तो दर दीवस ५ च वाजतांना तपासून त्याची खातरदारीचे सरटी फीकेट आणील तैहां दरमहिन्यांचा ऐवज पगार करतील, या करण्यात अंतर पडल्यास चाटी व नोठीस लिहून मक्तेदारांस पाठवी तील त्यानंतर कचरा व चोखल व या खेरी ज सदरहू सेऱ्या, गळ्या कीवा गटरांतून काढून टाकावीतील, त्याजा खर्च मक्तेदाराचे होसाबातुन मजूरा घेतील व दरदीवस क चरा टाकायाचा ठीकाण सुपरईनटेनडेन्ट आव रपेरस जे जे ठीकाणो सागेल तेथे टाकावे.

मक्तेदार जातक रूपायाने मक्ता देईल त्याचा निमे ऐवजाचो खतां जामीनो लिहून द्यावी व दोन जामीन दुसरें निमे ऐवजाचा द्यावा त्याचे नावें प्रपोजलांत णाहावें तें न र मक्तापुरानरून न देतील तर जामीनाचे रूपये गुनेगारोत जातील.

प्रपोजल मोहरबंद लाखोटाकरून सदरहू दीवशी व त्याचे पुढे दोन प्रहरापर्यंत पाठ ऊन द्यावे व त्याचे घण्याने सदरहू दिवशी जष्टीस आफदीपींस जवळ त्याचे आफीसांत होनहालात आहे तेथे खता हजीर व्हावे.

प्रपोजळ रद्द करसोल त्याचें कारण साग णार नाहीं.

जेष्टीस आफदीपींसचे हुकुमाने.

ज्यार्ज नोटन.

क्लार्क

भुा टौनहाल तारीख २७ वी फेबरे वारी सन १८३५.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 600 per butt, for Cash.

BOMBAY, *4th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, *4th March*, 1835.

FOR sale at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Bank of England notes of £20., £10., and £5., at Rs. 11 per £.

RAMPART ROW, *4th March*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

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FOR SALE.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, *4th March*, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE resident partner in this country of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., (which expired the 31st Dec. 1833,) being about to proceed to England, begs leave to inform the public that on the 10th Inst. and following days, will be sold, by public auction at the rooms of the present firm of W. and Co., the whole remaining stock of Shop Goods, belonging to the said late firm.

And on the last day of sale, the remainder of the shop Furniture, Tables, Cases, Cupboards, &c. &c. together with a quantity of Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

The whole will be on view from the 1st Proximo. Mr. J. S. WOOLER, Member of the present Firm will conduct the Business thereof (during the absense of the Senior Partner) as from its commencement the 1st Jan. 1834, and is fully authorized to grant Receipts, &c., on account of the late Firm.

Forbes' Street, 4th March, 1835.

WOOLER AND CO., beg to inform the public that in consequence of the Hooly Holiday's taking place on the 14th inst. The sale of Goods advertized by them to commence on the 10th will begin on Monday the 9th inst.

Forbes Street, 4th March, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMUSJEE ARDASEER & Co. beg to state, that they have lately received by the French Ship *La Gloria*, Captain Fourneau, from Bordeaux, the following Goods:—

Best Graud La Rose, Chauteax and St. Emelian Claret, from the well known House of Balguerie and Son, also best Cognac Pale Brandy, White Wine or Haut Sauterne, in dozen cases, &c. &c.

H. A. AND Co. have also for sale, at their shop, the undermentioned very excellent Wines, bottled in London:—

Best Pale Sherry, from the following Houses viz.

Hopley and Lengam, Alexander Blaik and Co., Charles Bell and Pitman and Hullock, Best Port Wine from the first and last mentioned houses.

Also a quantity of best Hodgson's Beer in quarts.

Appollo Street, 4th March, 1835.

MR. JOSEPH LABARDENZE DIMINIEUX, begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has brought for sale, a collection of stuffed birds, aquatic animals, and flying blood suckers, various kinds of snakes, &c. preserved in spirits, and also a quantity of images of the different castes of natives in Travancore, neatly done of wax, in their natural colour and dresses, &c.

Mr J. L. D. will sell them by wholesale or retail, and at moderate prices.

Tamarind Lane, next door to the house of the late Mr. O'Donnell.

BOMBAY, *4th March*, 1835.

W AND T. BUCKMASTER TAILORS, and Army Clothiers of London, beg respectfully to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and their numerous friends at present resident in India, that they have removed their Establishmeut from their late residence in Bond Street to more extensive premises, No. 3 New Burlington Street, (3 doors from Regent Street).

W. and T. B., feel great pleasure in availing themselves of this opportunity to return most sincere thanks to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received in their various departments, and hope from their extensive experience and acknowledged punctuality in attending to orders, as also the advantages which more commodious premises will give them, to insure a continuance; assuring their friends they will use renewed exertions to merit the same.

No. 3 New Burlington Street,
(3 doors from Regent Street,)
LONDON;
and No. 3 Molesworth Street,
DUBLIN.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, opposite the shop of PESTONJEE and MERWANJEE, Apollo street, a quantity of best real Cognac Brady at 2¾ Rs. per gallon, for Cash, in quantities of not less than five gallons. Apply to him at the shop of Pestonjee and Merwanjee.

Bombay, 4th March, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row lately occupied by James McAdam, Esq. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *4th March*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th Feb. at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Reverend Ambrose Goode, Lieutenant H. Thornbury 4th Regt. N. I., to Matilda fifth daughter of Isaac Barrington Esq., Ballycogly Castle, Wexford.

DEATH.

On the 17th instant of a wound received while gallantly leading an attack on the town of Gotah, Lieutenant Charles Pottinger 17th Regiment. N. I., deeply regretted by his brother Officers and Friends.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surg. Cockerill, Medical Establishment, from England.
Lieut. Long, Commanding Poonah Police Corps, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign A. Macdonald, 18th Regt. N.I., to Kalludgee.
Lieut. J. Harrison, 4th Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Major Spiller, 5th Regt., to Poonah.
Lieut. G. H Bainbridge, 6th Regt, to Panwell.
Lieut. Margety, Engrs. to Deckan.
Lieut Wakeman, M. N. I., to Nagpoor.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28th. Ship Sarah, (Free Trader) Wm. Syms Master, from Liverpool, 7th October.
Passenger.—F. M. Davidson, merchant.
March 1st. Ship Prince Regent, (Free Trader) W. Bourchier Master, from London, Ports mouth 26th Oct., Madeira 7th Nov., 1834. Cochin 13th February. 1835.
Passengers.—Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Cockerill, Miss Maxwell, Miss Dickenson, Miss E. Dickenson, Dr. Cockerill, Mr. Orlebar, 4 European Servants.

DEPARTURE.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie, Africanas Ganges and Buckinghamshire.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, John Hayes and Mary.
Do. Bengal.—Abgarris.
D Singapoor.—Hind.
Do. Abooreir.—Attiate Rahimon.
Do. Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, Andromache, Algerine, Imogene and Brig Zebra.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.

FREE TRADERS. John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Mary, Africanus, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes, Tropic, Sarah and Prince Regent.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Hamoody, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupanall, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Abgarris, Passcon, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Barque Shaw Byramgore, Hormusjee Bomanjee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to those letters which have appeared in your paper on the subject of a Garden for The Agricultural and Horticultural Society;—I shall, *for the present* with your permission, maintain *a dumb silence*;—When matters are more matured, I shall have much pleasure in furnishing you with ample particulars;— in the meanwhile.—I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to the following Resolution which was, amongst others;—adopted at the meeting of yesterday.

RESOLVED.—That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of raising a Fund for the purchase, enclosing and extension of an experimental Garden, and that future Members of the Society, resident in Bombay, pay Donation not less than one Year's Subscription, on the lowest scale, (vizt. Rs. 15), towards that Fund.

J. Farish, Esq.....	....	Rs. 200
Framjee Cowajee, Esq.....	....	" 200
H. P. Hadow, Esq.....	.....	" 100
Thos. Williamson, Esq.....	....	" 50
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.....	....	" 150
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.....	....	" 50
Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.....	....	" 100
Captain W. Jacob,.....	....	" 30
Captain A W. Pringle.....	....	" 30
Lieut. Col. J. Dickenson.....	....	" 50
J. F. Heddle, Esq.....	....	" 50
Mansfield Forbes, Esq.....	....	" 100
George Smyttan, Esq. M. D. ...	....	" 50
J. Wedderburn, Esq.....	....	" 50
Lieut. F. M. Dickenson.....	....	" 50
J. Vaupell, Esq.....	.....	" 50

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers, Messrs. Remington and Co., or by the Secretary, No. 29, Apollo Street.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
J. VAUPELL.
Secretary.

BOMBAY *3rd March*, 1835.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109½	109
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107	106¾
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ *at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾	109½
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	221½	221½
Sovereign each,.....	11½	10¾

HIGH WATER TABLE.

March 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
„ 4th Wednesday.....	2 6	2 21
„ 5th Thursday.....	2 54	3 47
„ 6th Friday.....	3 2	3 18

To Correspondents.

As answer to the application sent us from the Adjutant General's Office regarding the publishing of the proceedings of the Court Martial held on Col. Valiant we must state that upon more mature reflection, it appears to us that the subject has ceased to be of such importance to the public as would justify the publication. We have already given an abstract of the Charges with the finding of the Court, and as the proceedings sent us shew nothing more excepting the remarks made by the Commander in Chief on the conduct of parties concerned with the proceedings of the Court, we do not think the publication of those remarks would answer any purpose to the public, while those who have more particular interest in the matter can have their curiosity gratified, by referring to the General Orders.

"MILES" is through want of room, postponed till our next issue.

"OVICULA" is postponed for the same reason.

"TERRIERO" we can have nothing to say to.

"DIDO" is no better than he should be. Because he takes "no pleasure" in theatricals, is that a good reason why his views should be acted on? He had better endeavor to learn the meaning of the word "religion" before he "draws his next breath of Charity."

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1835.

THE Arrivals since our last are, the *Sarah* from Liverpool the 7th Oct. on 28th of last month, and the *Prince Regent* from London, the 26th October, on 1st inst.

The Passengers by those ships will be seen from our shipping list.

WE have much pleasure in extracting the following paragraph of a letter dated 30th July last, received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject of the claims of widows and orphans on the Military Fund, without reference to their caste, color, or extraction. We hope the members of the Fund will at once meet the claims of justice, and the wish of the Court, and abolish a distinction which reason and nature disavow.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 445—Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 30th July 1834, No. 58.

15. Forward a Letter from the Directors of the Military Fund from which it appears that the Courts humane and liberal proposition for the admission of Widows and legitimate Children of Subscribers to the benefit of the Fund without reference to their extraction has, on a reconsideration of the subject, been again negatived by the Army.

9. We are so satisfied of the propriety of admitting the Widows and legitimate Children of all Subscribers to the benefit of the Military Fund without reference to their extraction, that we shall take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing our Annual Subscription to it unless the prohibition be removed.

10. You will notify this intention to the Subscribers without delay, in order that they may recousider their decision, and be aware of the consequences.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Sec. to Gov.

WE understand the Court Martial which was convened here for the purpose of trying the Commander, and some of the officers of H. M. Algerine, as stated in our last, has been postponed until the arrival of Admiral CAPEL.

WE learn that the Troops sent from Bombay for the purpose of taking possession of Socotra, have arrived there, and met with no interruption, the natives appearing to like the exchange of masters.

AN inquest was held on Thursday last on a woman of the Hindoo Caste who had been killed, the previous night, by some firewood falling upon her while sleeping in an untenanted room in a House on the side of the Esplanade Cross road—It appeared that the deceased, her husband, and daughter lived in the back part of the House, and that the front part of the building was divided into two rooms by a Bamboo and Tattee partition, one of which was used as a Warehouse for firewood, and the other was empty; and the deceased and family were in the habit, as it communicated with their room, of going into it to sleep, when, from the increased pressure on the partition, from an additional quantity of wood that had been put into the room the evening before the accident, the partition suddenly, in the middle of the night, gave way, and fell with a quantity of the wood, on the deceased; and altho' the alarm was immediately given, and the wood removed, life was found to be quite extinct—the husband and daughter were fortunately absent, or might have shared the same melancholy fate.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

WE extract from a letter which appeared in yesterday's Courier an account of the Suttee carried into execution at Ahmednuggur. It was scarcely to be supposed that such an outrage should have been perpetrated at a station so near the British lines, but with an audacity only equalled by the temerity shown throughout the whole affair, the Suttee was performed, not only in opposition to the *declared* wishes of the English Resident, but almost in his actual presence, and in the presence of the troops he had summoned to overawe the parties. The extract gives a full account, from the original cause, down to the completion of that most barborous rite.

"Kurrun Sing, the Rajah of Ahmednuggur, died on the afternoon of the 6th instant. At the moment of his dissolution, Pritthee Sing, his eldest son, a youth of about seventeen years of age, was labouring under a paroxym of fever, and the Karbarees and others eagerly availed themselves of his absence to conceal the fact of the Rajah's death until the following evening when it became generally known that preparations were making for reenacting the Edur tragedy, and that five out of the seven Ranees were to be burnt alive with the body. Mr. Erskine, assistant to the political commissioner, being on the spot with a detachment of three hundred men, promptly summoned the nearest relatives of the deceased, and explained to them the detestation entertained of such inhuman practices by the British Government;——at the same time declaring his intention of opposing the *Suttee* by every means in his power—and his determination to exert his utmost influence to prevent a ceremony which if formerly tolerated as a prejudice, is now very justly enacted to be a crime.

The whole of the succeeding day (the 8th) was spent on the part of Pritthee Sing, and his advisers, in representations of the necessity of the ceremony taking place; but Mr. Erskine was not by *any* means to be deterred, from his purpose and earnestly and repeatedly centered their co-operation in his views. During the time thus gained, the plotters and projectors of the diabolical scheme in contemplation, having failed in their endeavours to induce the women to leave the town with them, were secretly and actively engaged in collecting armed Bheels and matchlock-men from every village in the Ahmednuggur Zillah, with a design of carrying the Suttee into effect by dint of main force;——and towards evening, large bodies of men were observed pouring into the town from every quarter. Mr. Erskine directed them to be disarmed, and the officer commanding the detachment was wounded whilst delivering this order to a Kotwal of Kurrun Sing's, who, at the head of about 50 or 60 followers, immediately fired upon Lieutenant Lewis, and then absconded into the Fort, closing the gates after them. A brisk fire was next opened upon the detachment from the ramparts, which continued until night fall, when they were compelled to fall back a few hundred paces, an express having in the mean time been sent off for Artillery.

When the news of what had occurred was brought to Pritthee Sing, he refused to take part in the ceremony, declaring to his evil advisers that they had lost for him his Raj, and that it was his intention immediately to leave the town. His mother refused to accompany him; but Mattjee, his principal and most vicious counsellor, finding the Rajah determined agreed; and having left a band of Bheels and *Golas* (a menial and degraded caste among the Rajpoots) with a confidential ruffian who had strict injunctions to see the work of butchery completed at all risks, they left the town together about dark.

Every thing was quiet until about half past two o'clock the following morning, when an alarm was given that the pile was on fire. It was then of course too late to render any assistance even had the means been at command, the pile having been constructed on the bank of the river, upon such a principle, that the unfortunate women shewn any disposition to their escape, their efforts must have proved unavailing;—their murderers had however measures anticipated resistance by dragging most to the pile in a state of stupe... this helpless and forlorn condition, wretched females was sacrificed with... ficully;—the other four were dr... broken part of the wall by these m... form, and hurried headlong in... saturated with oil and clarified... diately set fire to, and the...

ted ! !!—Their screams and supplica ions caused ma- ny of the Guickwar Horsemen and others who were en- camped between the river and the ground first occu- pied by the detachment to start from their sleep, and the alarm was given, but too late to be of any avail."

ON Monday evening, the 2ud inst., Jug- gunath Sunkersett Esqr., gave a most splendid entertainment, at his house at Gir gaum, to the European community of Bombay, on the occasion of the marriage of two of his children. Between three and four hundred Ladies and Gentlemen sat down at the supper table, where every delicacy that could invite the sense was to be found in profusion. Among the company present were, the Earl of Clare, Sir Robert Grant, the Members of Council, Sir Herbert Comp'on, the Commander in Chief, the Ca,tains and Commanders of H. M. Vessels now in the Harbour, the other high Civil and Military Officers, and the most distinguished Members of the Bombay Society. One and all seemed to be extremely gratified with the princely style every thing was got up, and there was nothing in shape of luxury which the heart could crave, or the eye delight to dwell on, but was to be found in abundance, and selected with a taste and judgement wor- thy of the much respected host. After due honor had been done to the service of the table, Juggunath Sunkersett, attended by some of his friends came in, and took his place near to Lord Clare, and, with a degree of much dignity and feeling, address d the Ladies and Gentlemen present in words to the following effect:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It were vain for me to attempt any expression of my feelings at the present moment. I can assure you, from the bottom of my heart, the pleasure I receive from seeing the Nobleman who is now present, and so many distinguished and worthy individuals of whom Bombay so justly boas s, will ever be kept alive in my memory. I beg, Gentlemen, you will rise and drink the health of an individual no less dis inguished for his in lividual virtues, than his philanthropic exer- tions to extend to the community on this side of India, of which I am a member, the blessings and advantages of education and liberal institutions. I beg to propose, Gentlemen, the health of our Noble Governor, the *Earl of Clare*, and long may he live to do good to his fellow subjects." This toast was drunk with enthusi- asm, and his Lordship then got up, and after thanking the C ompany for joining so cordially in the toast which had been proposed, assured his host and all the other Native Gentlemen who might be then present to hear him, that it was the chiefest source of his pride that he had been the humble instrument, in the hands of those in whom are vested the chief power to carry into effect a measure at once wise, beneficent, and just, and that so far as regarded his own humble exertions in the good cause, it was a further source of pride and satisfaction to him to see, that the gentlemen were act- ing up to the most sanguine hopes of their best friends, and that their conduct since their appointment to judi cial situations shewed a capacity for the performance of their duties which, made it only a matter of regret that a narrow, illiberal, and injudicious policy should have so long kept them from those stations which their wealth and influence in society, entitled them to hold. His Lordship added that he was sure the na- tive gentlemen would make it their pleasure and their pride to prove to the British legislature, and the peo- ple of England, as well as of that of India that there ex- ists no moral or physical incapacity on their par. against their holding any offices in the exercise of which their talents, their independence, and their wealth may be brought to bear, with best effects, on the condition of their country, and to further its best interests. His Lordship then proposed " the health of Juggunath Sunkersett Esq: their hospitable host' for which mark of respect, Sunkersett returned due thanks, and again addressed the company in words to the following effect:

" GENTLEMEN,—I now beg to call on you to drink a toast which, I am sure has only to be named, to meet with your cordial approval;—a bumper toast, Gentlemen, to Lady Grant, and the fair Ladies who have honored me with their company."

This toast was drunk as it ought to have been,—the glasses drained dry, and, after a short pause, Sunkersett again came for- ward and said:

" Another toast I have to propose to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink, is, the health of the Righ Hon'ble *Sir Robert Grant*, Lord Clare's successor.

This was accordingly drunk and Sir Robert returned thanks.

Lord Clare then rose and proposed,

" The health of Juggernath Sunkersett's children " who have lately been married, and may every hap- " piness attend them."

After this toast was drunk, Sunkersett then proposed the health of the Comman- der in Chief, *Sir John Kean*,—this was ac- cordingly drunk, and thanks returned.

Sunkersett then begged the Company to allow him to trespass a little further on their indulgence, while he called on them to drink the health of Vice Admiral *Sir John Gore* and the British Navy.—This toast was drunk with applause, and Sunkersett then said that he would not allow the com- pany to retire without calling on them to drink the health of the Judges of His Ma- jesty's Supreme Court,—*Sir Herbert Comp- ton* and *Sir John Awdry*, which was accor- dingly done.

We are not sure whether the next and st toast, was suggested by Juggunath nkersett to Lord Clare, or whether it rred to his Lordship himself to propose t the way in which the toast was re- s one other proof that a mild and ory, yet firm deportment altho' it ige many at the time, yet will, meet the approval of all, and ure to Governors or others and affection which time cannot eradicate, nor circumstance change. The toast we allude to is " the health of the Hon'ble Mr. *Elphinstone*" proposed by Lord Clare. Indeed it did no small credit to his Lordship's good taste to introduce the name of a man, who, judging from the ebulition of feeling evinced in all quar- ters of the spacious room, at the bare mention of his name, must while Governor here, have been almost adored and, the very feeling and expressive manner in which His Lordship alluded to that gen- tleman must have satisfied every one pre- sent that, there was none of that petty jea- lousy or narrow mindedness, which is too often to be met with in candidates for pub- lic fame and approval. His Lordship's re- marks were few but impressive, and were delivered with a degree of taste, feeling, and emphasis, which did His Lordship's heart and head much credit.

Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and all seemed to regret that time flew so swiftly away. The morning chanticleer, however, gave warning of approaching day, and each hied to his home, gratified with his evening's entertainment.

By the *Prince Regent* from London the 26th Oct., which arrived here on the 1st inst., we have received our files of Eng- lish Papers up to the 23rd of that month.

Charles Grant, it is said by the *Morning Post*, has been recommended to the Court of Directors for the Governor Generalship, but, as might be expected, was rejected. Lord Minto, of whom little is known but that he is the son, and bears the name of one who, in years by gone, held that office, was also said to have been put in nomination. We can scarcely allow ourselves to suppose that the office of Governor General should thus be sent a begging, but such are the results of a system as objectionable in prin- ciple as it is calculated to compromise the best interests of those over whom the Governor-General of India reigns. The only consolation the public of India can have under all the circumstances is, that the evil will soon work out its own cure. Is it possible that the intelligent portion of the public in India can help looking with the most ineffable scorn and contempt on all the declamation and professions of disin- terested patriotism which our would-be statesmen at home amuse their constituents with at their public exhibitions when, in matters affecting the dearest interests of a nation of one hundred millions, the ques- tion who shall be their Governor, and who shall administer laws for the further- ance of those interests, is made to depend on the pet y will, and equally petty interests of a few men who make it no portion of the estimate whether the Individual to be ap ointe l is capable of filling the office efficiently or not? We hope the time is drawing near when merit will be looked to more than parliamentary interest, and that the interest of the parties to be go- verned will be brought into the account in filling those appointments. As our readers will perceive from the many reports which have reached this country, the con- sideration of capability on the part of the individual named, never seems to have been taken into the account. That he was connected with a certain party of high in- fluence in the state, or that his nomination would thwart the view of the ministerial body, seems to have been the chief motive of action in the attempts made to place any one of those we have heard named into the office in question. As for *Lord Minto*, we think his nomination arises from cir- cumstances similar to those which attend- ed the appointment of Lord Amherst, and it verifies the adage that " it is a bad wind that blows no one good luck?" We hope, however, the ministry are sufficiently alive to the interests of India as to induce them at once to throw their *veto* against the ap- pointment of any party selected under those circumstances, and thus, by frus- trating a design which has only originated in a wish to deprive their own nominee of the appointment, do a substancial service to India. We see it is allowed by all the London Press that among all those named, or any others who may be desirous of be- coming candidates for the office, Charles Grant is,—barring a small modicum of in- dolence which, some of them say, visits his chambers occasionally, the most fit. There is little doubt however that the ap- pointment will have been filled by this time, and under all the circumstances, we think it is most likely that Charles Grant will be the successful candidate. Lord Pal- merston is also talked of, but he is better calculated to figure at *Almacks* than wield the destinies of our Eastern Empire. His diplomacy, when in a situation which cal- led for all the tact, discretion, and ability which he was possessed of, gave not much grounds, even to his best and most indul- gent friends, to be proud of.

An investigation has been carried on for some days with a view to ascertaining how the fire which destroyed the Houses of Lords and Com mons, originated. At the date of our last report no satisfactory re- sult had been come to, but the leaning was to the supposition that it did not occur through the agency of any maliciously dis- posed persons as was at first supposed. The investigation was being proceeded in at the date of our last report. The Lord Chancellor is said to have lost his chance- ry and state wigs in the general confla- gration. The Speaker of the House of Commons had also lost,—that which he soon recovered again, his equanimity, as he was burnt out of house and hold, and had no where to lay his head. His Majesty how- ever, took pity on him, and gave him a night's lodging.

Parliament, it was said, was to be pro- rogued until 25th Nov. and the prorogation to take place in Westminster Hall. In juxta position with this notification we find, that before they had really deter- mined on having the ceremony of prorogation performed in a place not regularly licensed for the purpose, the ancient ar- chives in the Rolls Yard were resorted to for a precedent, and, luckily for the com- fort and ease of those who were engaged in the search, they stumbled on one or more. These Lawyers are sad hands for prece- dents. One would have imagined that in a case where there was no particular choice of delicacies,—in so far as any other place they could have gone to would have been equally open to the objection as Westmi- nister Hall, they would have dispensed with form, and taken the most convenient place which presented itself.

Politicians at home were forming them- selves into parties on the present differences between Brougham and his late Whig friends. Lord Durham has been applying a sledge hammer to the old Chancellor, which staggered him a bit, but with his usual elasticity of both body and mind, he soon recovered the shock, and is now bust- ling and browbeating as ever. The *Times* is disgustingly course in its attacks on those who are opposed to its politics, and Brougham receives no mercy. We think the *Times* altogether, is woefully fallen off in its tone and spirit, and low tirade, scurrility, and abuse are substituted for its wonted cool, philosophical, and instructive discourses.

We find it also stated that there is an expedition in preparation at Liverpool for establishing a Steam communication with this country, by the way of the Mediter- ranean. It is to consist of two flat bottom- ed Steamers manufactored of iron which, with their engines, are to be transported to the coast of Syria, to be conveyed from thence by Camels to the banks of the Eu- phrates, and there put together. The ex- pedition is to be under the direction of Capt. Chesney (of whom we have heard and read so much lately in regard to his evidence before the Committee on the Steam question) with an officer and twenty artillery men, and a Lieutenant of the Roy- al Navy, with two mates, and the necessa- ry number of Engineers.

Rear Admiral *Charles Adam* is to suc- ceed the late Rear Admiral Dundas at the Board of Admiralty.

The Earl of Derby is noticed in the obit- uary.

Sir H. Vivian, the Commander in Chief of Ireland, had been nominated Governor General of the *Canadas*, and *Sir P. Maitland* was talked of, as successor to Sir H. Vivian.

Sir Lionel Smith has received the Co- lonelcy of the 78th Regt.

Another Governor of *Sierra Leone*, *Oc- tavius Temple Esq.*, has fallen a victim to the pestilential climate of that abominable place.

The *Winchester* had left England on the 26th October, but, as she had to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, it is not likely she will arrive here before the middle or end of this month.

THE *Forbes* Steamer has, at long last, made her appearance. The Madras papers received on 2nd inst., notice her arrival there on Wednesday the 18th Feby. She had left *Suez* on the 3d,—*Judda* on the 9th, and *Mocha* on the 20th Dec. last,—*Socotra* on 16th Jany., and *Galle* on 14th Feby., last. The same papers say that they have it from a quarter entitled to every credit, that to a *deficiency of coal* was to be attri- buted the delay which has taken place in the progress of the Steamer! What does *Mr. Greenlaw* think of this? It would appear that she met with no *accident* to interrupt her progress since she left Calcutta, not- withstanding she had encountered very se- vere weather. The Captain reports that the packets forwarded by the *Forbes* had been sent on from *Alexandria* to Malta in a sailing vessel on the *25th Nov.*, and it was there- fore expected they would arrive in Eng- land about the middle of December. And what advantage has resulted from her voy- age? The whole expense incurred is an absolute *waste* of money, as the *Prince Regent*, which arrived here a day or two since, brought us the news of a couple of days beyond that of the Steamer. We hope this experimental trip will cure our Calcut- ta friends of their Steaming propensities, and that they will see the propriety of throwing the management of their funds (if any remain, which may be rather ques- tionable) into the only hands by which it can be turned to any thing like good account.

CALCUTTA.

The Bombay community we perceive are engaged in paying tributes of respect to Lord Clare. The *Gazette* furnishes a brief account of a splendid enter- tainment given to his Lordship at Jamsetjee Jejub- hoy's—and the European community we perceive were about to invite his Lordship to another. From all we know of Lord Clare's administration we are disposed to think he has established a just claim to those feelings of respect and gratitude which have been expressed towards him. Jamsetjee in proposing his Lordship's health, assured the noble guest, that the natives owed him " a 'debt of gratitude they could never repay and that his name would be re- membered in their prayers and handed down to the veneration of their posterity." To de- serve such praise must be the most gratifying to every man of right feeling. In his reply Lord Clare bears testimony to the progress of the natives in knowledge and their fitness for discharging duties of high importance, and advocates the enlightened and liberal policy of employing them in situations of trust —of giving full effect to the intentions of the legislature in that respect. We believe that Lord Clare has acted up to these noble principles and he is well enti- tled therefore to that gratitude which his native host expressed.—*Bengal Harkaru, Feb.* 18.

LATE EUROPE NEWS.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS.

The House of Lords and the House of Com- mons are one pile of ruins!

It was nearer seven than six o'clock on Tuursday evening when the part of the town was alarmed with cries of " Fire!" Volumes of white, silvery, and ambertinted clouds rose over the neighbourhood of West minster- bridge, and spread acro s the sky as seen from Beauford Hous s. " The House of Lords is on fire!" we were told. It is impossible, thought we, as we recollect d that scarcely half an hour before we were observing the pro- gress of the improvemen s, the remova of the library, the repainting of the window frames, &c. Yes! half an hour be ore the alarm of fire was given, we had seen the chambers of our legislature under a wintry sunset in their ordinary state, except as regarded the tem- porary and trifling bustle of the alterations in progress. We were in the Abbey-yard at seven, and the House of Lords on that side was one sheet of flame; at Abingdon-street, half an hour afterwards, and the tower over the royal entrance, the curtain and tower towards the record-office, and the face, opposite the Abbey, and the south- west end of Bellamy's, the House of Com- mons, and the law courts, and the gable of Westminster hall, enveloped in smoke and flame. Here and in College street the bron- zing of the Abbey, and the chapel of Henry VII., under the brilliant light of the fire, pro- duced an effect of the most extrordinary splendour. Never were the Abbey and that immortal chapel seen to such advan ge as now, when every flash of fire from the oppo- site buildings threatened their destruction. We took boat at Pope's wharf, in Abingdon- street, and gained a position on the river, im- mediately opposite to the chapel of St. Ste- phen. The fire had now grown on the efforts to suppress it, roofs had fallen, the blaze had risen higher and higher, the crackling of the wood work, the crashing of falling timber, and the hiss of the engines mingling with the rush of the night breeze, which blowing across the water, carried the sparks and flame along. The House of Commons, and the S peaker's hou es in the garden on this side the walls were already skeletons, the interior filled with many-coloured flames, which flared in sheets of fire through windows and crevices, while the brilliant canopy of fire-cloud above, gave ef- fect to the en less showers of sparks which fell on the water, and p rpe ually reminded us of the younger Pliny's description of that fatal bursting of Vesuvius, under which Herculane- um and Pompeii suffer d. From the top and under the arch of Wes minster-bridge, from the opposite shore at Lam e h, from Vauxhall and Waterlo bridges, from Hungerford-mar- ket, and the Ad lphi ter ace, we caught at dif- ferent periods of the night vi ws of the conflagration, at once be utiful and sublime. At first the evening was inclined to be wet, with heavy clouds, and the wind from the north- east. The breeze prevailed over the clouds, and revealed in time a clear blue heaven, sparkling with stars, in which the course of the moon was hardly ever interrupted even by a thin and fleecy cloud. The serene brightness of the sky cont nually mocked the angry ful- gor of the lower fires, but combined, they pro- duced a spectacle which no eye could see un- moved. Having satisfied ourselves from these distant points, we app oached near to the scene of action. The area around the Houses was lined with guards, three regiments of in-

fantry and the blues being employed on this duty. The police were the outward boundary, and they were in immense force. On the outer side of the line thus formed, were gathered thousands of spectators. Abingdon-street, was crowded; Lambeth-walk was full, Westminster-bridge impassable, Parliament-street, from Richmond-terrace, was choaked up. King-street, vehicles could scarcely pass; Great George street was filled with crowds from the park and Pimlico; and the whole space round the Abbey thronged with the populace of the lower parts of Westminster. Among this vast crowd the sensations were various and the expression of opinion unrestrained, Several women of the lower order gave way to a kind of triumph, attributing the accident to revenge for the passing of the Poor Law Bill; and a few of the other sex shouted, "No harm to the unions," "Success to the builders' strike." &c.; but generally, the feeling was one of intense interest; the behaviour of the whole crowd was decorus, to a degree of which an Englishman may be proud. On the outer skirts of the throng was the greatest excitement—the eager comers and the alarmed goers met each other, equally anxious to ask and to tell, and groups of these classes were gathered every where. In order to reach Abingdon-street from the Abbey, the crowd took its way through the college, and here a peep from the cloisters and the antique courts of Westminister school, and the glare across the roof and on the towers of the Abbey, seemed to tell the tale of demolition that was going on. The view from College-street, across the Westminster-gardens, shewed the Abbey like a palace of gold, blazing in a reflected light, of which it is impossible to convey any idea. The crowds collected in so short a space from the distant ends of the metropolis, prove with what rapidity the cry of destruction spread, and the interest it excited. Never, even on a coronation day, were the areas around Palace-yard so crowded, and now did multitudes assemble to witness a grander spectacle than the fire itself afforded, independently of the multitude of recollections and associations it excited.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Many were the contradictory accounts given of the cause of this extraordinary accident. "It was an incendiary fire," said a thousand voices, and it was argued that the buildings were fired in several places at once; the state of the flues was another reason given: a third was the neglect of the workmen on the premises. It broke out over the cellars in which Guy Faux laid his combustibles, and was said to have originated from a neglected fire in the kitchen of Howard's Coffee-house, which stands upon those cellars. The fire was considerably advanced before it was noticed, and spread itself at once to the apartments over the portico; to the painted chamber and towards the point of juncture with the House of Commons. One account is that the Exchequer tallies, which had accumulated for centuries, had been brought to the House of Lords and ordered to be burned; in the execution of this duty the men grew too impatient, and burned a great many together, by which the flues were choked and the fire broke out in a number of places at once. This is, perhaps, the most probable account which has been given up to the present moment.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

We may now sum up the amount of injury sustained. Public buildings to the value of 200,000*l.* are ruins. The courts of law sustained little damage; Westminster hall, in its windows only. The entrance to the House of Lords and the grand staircase are preserved. The Painted Chamber and the whole of the Houses of Lords and Commons, including the library and Mr. Ley's house, are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the library has fallen in; part of the Speaker's house also destroyed. The Parliament offices at the west end of the House of Lords, which are entered from Abingdon-Street, by the gateway at the Star and Garter public house, are saved, together with all the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the library.

The following is the official report upon the damage done to the buildings, furniture, &c. of the two Houses of Parliament, the Speaker's official residence, of the clerk of the House of the Commons, and to the courts of law at Westminister-hall, occasioned by the fire on the 16th day of October, 1834, as far as can at present be ascertained:—

HOUSE OF PEERS.—The House, robing rooms, committee rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed. The north end of the royal gallery abutting on the painted chamber destroyed from the door leading into the painted chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns. The library and the adjoining rooms, which are now undergoing alterations, as well as the Parliament offices and the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the committee rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c., in this part of the building are saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House, Libraries, committee-rooms, housekeeper's apartments, [illegible] totally destroyed (except [illegible] 11, 12, 13, and 14, which [illegible] the mournful residence of the Speaker—the state dining room under the House of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration. All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed. The levee rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

THE COURTS OF LAW.—These buildings will require some restoration.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—No damage has been done to this building.

FURNITURES.—The furniture, fixtures and fittings to both the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the committee-rooms belonging thereto, are with few exceptions, destroyed. The public furniture at the Speaker's in great part destroyed.

THE COURTS OF LAW.—The furniture generally of these buildings has sustained considerable damage. The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any othe than accidental causes.—Office of woods and Forests, 17th October, 1834.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"The Lords of the Council assembled again yesterday, and the attendance was nearly as numerous as on Monday. Their Lordships, however, broke up shortly after 4 o'clock, in consequence, as we understand, of the proceeding taking a most unexpected and most important turn, the substance of which we give below.

"After several witnesses connected with the two Houses of Parliament had been examined, whose testimony went principally to corroborate that given yesterday by Mrs. Wright and others, respecting the unusual heat observed in the House of Lords, previously to the breaking out of the flames, James Cross, the man who was employed by the Clerks of the Works to burn the Exchequer tallies, was recalled, and his further examination was continued at great length. We understand that he persisted in his former statement, viz., denying being repeatedly cautioned as to the danger of continuing to burn tallies in so rapid a manner. The boy Reynolds, whose duty it is to answer the door bell for Mrs. Wright, the housekeeper, persisted, however, in his statement of having been sent no less than three times with a message from that lady to the effect stated.

"We omitted to mention yesterday, that Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper, Hall, and Co., stove manufactures, of Drury-lane, who had the superintendence and repairing of the flues in both houses intrusted to their charge, was examined. The effect of that gentleman's evidence went to prove that the stoves, &c., were calculated to bear all reasonable heats, and that the accident could not well have occurred from any defect in that department, without some gross neglect.

"To-day, Mr. Hall, the partner of Mr. Cooper, was examined, and this gentleman's testimony was, it is stated, of the first importance. We understand that he was in Birmingham on Thursday night, when the fire occurred, and he informed their lordships that he heard it publicly stated, in several companies in that town, which named, that the Houses of Lords and Commons were burnt to the ground. This was as early as 10 o'clock at night. This evidence appeared to astonish every one, as it will be recollected it was past 6 o'clock in the evening before the fire was discovered by those on the spot, and it is quite evident that even steam communication could not have transmitted the intelligence 110 miles in so short a space of time. The Lords of the Council put several questions to this witness, astonishing certain that Thursday was the day to which he alluded; but upon this point Mr. Hall was positive, as it was a circumstance which he could not mistake, for he returned to town early on Saturday morning by the Shrewsbury Regulator coach which left Birmingham on Friday at noon.

The Lord Chancellor here suggested the absolute necessity of having the guard of the Shrewsbury coach before them, and messengers were immediately despatched to procure his attendance; but the result of their endeavours to carry their lordships' directions into effect was the discovery that there were several guards, and the one whose evidence was required was then on his journey, and would not be in town again till to-morrow.

"Under these circumstances, and the Lord Chancellor's attendance being required at another place, their lordships, at 4 o'clock, terminated the inquiry for the day. The Lord Chancellor, however, shortly afterwards returned, and we understand that both the noble lord and Lord Melbourne gave particular instructions to the messengers, that no exertions should be omitted to procure the attendance of the guard who left Birmingham on the Friday.

"A vast deal of importance is attached to this information, because, if Mr. Hall is not labouring under some mistake, it clearly proves that the late disastrous catastrophe was not so much the effect of accident as, up to the present day's inquiry, was so generally believed.

"In consequence of His Majesty coming to town to-morrow (this day) for the purpose of holding a Council at St. James's Palace, to receive the Recorder's report, their lordships have arranged to meet as early as 11 o'clock, although we believe no witness will be examined before the usual hour (1 o'clock.)

"The interest increases every hour as the inquiry procerds."

His Majesty's visit to the House of Lords to view the ruins was suddenly determined on, and so unexpected that there was scarcely time to get ready to receive him. As soon as His Majesty arrived in town on Saturday morning the Speaker, waited upon him, and detailed to him at great length every particular of the disastrous occurrence. After a very long conversation, as the Speaker was about to take his leave, His Majesty said, "I suppose you are now going home, Sir Charles?" The Speaker looked at the King, rather surprised at the question. "I beg your pardon, Sir Charles, I had forgotten, you have not got a home now; I mean, are you going to Palace-yard?" The Speaker answered in the affirmative. "Then," said His Majesty, "I will go too, in as private a manner as possible." The carriages were immediately ordered and in about half an hour afterwards, His Majesty and suite arrived at the ruins.

Amongst the articles saved at the conflagration is an oak writing table, which is greatly prized, and excited the greatest curiosity to view it. When the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons, on the 11th of May, 1812, by John Bellingham, a drop of his blood fell upon this oak table, and the stain is still quite visible to be perceived, about the size of a sixpence. Great value has always been placed on this relic, and the table has ever since been kept in the room appropriated to the Speaker's secretary; at the present it is in one of the avenues, and appears to be a great object of curiosity.

In justice to [illegible] the following letter [illegible] the fire to the [illegible] the mournful

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ng been an inactive but attentive spectator of a conflagration which forms an era in the history of this country, I feel anxious, with your assistance, to do common justice to an individual whose arduous but unassuming exertions during that calamity have apparently passed without notice.

"Where flames were attracting general attention the individual to whom I allude was in no way conspicuous, but his calm experienced judgment was steadily directed to the preservation of Westminster-hall, and, unseen almost by every one, he directed a fatigue party of the Guards to unroof a portion of the Speaker's house, by which means, in comparative darkness, he effected a gap to which the flames eventually arrived, and there stopped.

"I happened to visit this spot the next morning, and I was assured by two firemen who were pumping on the embers, that in their opinion the flames would have continued their progress along the roof, had not this decisive measure been effected.

"As the operation is now perfectly open to the inspection and unprejudiced judgment of the public, I have only to disclose that it was performed by one of the mildest, most modest, and most faithful servants of this country—namely, General Lord Hill."

Mr. Hume has published the following letter:—

"Bryanston-square, Saturday, Oct. 18.

"Sir,—Having this evening learned that, in some of the public prints, it is asserted that the military engaged in removing the furniture from the speaker's house had got drunk in his cellars, I consider it only an act of justice to contradict this account, and to state, that on the following morning I heard the Speaker's son say that the cellars were perfectly safe and untouched. I was present from half-past 7 till half-past 12, and in the Speaker's house for more than two hours, all was cleared out; and can state, as an eye-witness, that nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of both officers and men; and that soldiers and policemen vied with each other in exertions to remove, with the least damage possible all the books, papers, furniture, pictures, and other valuables. The arrangements made by the Commissioners of Police and commanding officers for the protection of the property so removed were admirable; and so far from the least disposition to intemperance being exhibited by any of the men, they were almost exhausted by fatigue before even a very small supply of beer was obtained. In the zeal, order, and numbers of the military and police, and the daring of the firemen, nothing was wanting; but in the power of engines, the quantity of water, and the general superintendence of the whole operations, a most lamentable deficiency was apparent,

"I remain, yours sincerely,

"JOSEPH HUME."

We understand that it is in contemplation to fit up Westminster-hall for the sittings of the House of Commons, with the courts of law as committee-rooms, and as the library and several of the apartments adjoining are uninjured, the Lords will assemble in the library *pro tempore*.—*Times*, Oct. 22.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We understand that the important inquiry that is now occupying the time of the Lords of the Privy Council, and which excites so much interest in the public mind, made yesterday but little progress. The fact of His Majesty having to come to town for the purpose of holding a Council to receive and consider the Recorder's report rendered it necessary for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and other Cabinet Ministers and Privy Counsellors to be at the palace, and the meeting at what was latterly called the Cockpit was consequently adjourned *pro tem.* before 2 o'clock. The witnesses, however, were ordered to remain in attendance, as it was supposed to be probable that the inquiry might be resumed. The King's Council, however, was not concluded in sufficient time; indeed, when the purpose for which it was, as far as we have heard, exclusively summoned—viz. the important duty of considering the fate of the numerous individuals under sentence of death in Newgate, is considered, it would have been singular if it had, for it is a well known fact that, during the present reign, every circumstance, however trivial, that affects the case of any of these unfortunate individuals, receives the most deliberate attention.

The witnesses, however, were directed to remain.

It was past 1 o'clock before the Lords of the Council assembled, when the inquiry was resumed.

A man of the name of Dukes was first examined, but we are informed that his evidence carried the information already obtained but little further, and in fact that, it was very unimportant.

The only other witness, so far as we could learn, who was examined, was the guard of the Shrewsbury Regulator Coach, whom we mentioned yesterday as having been ordered to be summoned, This witness arrived in town at half-past 7 yesterday morning; and on hearing that his attendance was required, immediately repaired to Downing-street. He was examined at considerable length by the Lord Chancellor. We are informed that the substance of his evidence was to the following effect:—That he passed through Birmingham at half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The passengers on that day were, with the exception of two gentlemen, all Oxford collegians. The coach only stops at Birmingham to change horses, which does not occupy more than a few minutes. He heard nothing respecting the fire there. He could not recollect the name of one gentleman who booked himself as he supposes in his own name; the other passenger was merely entered in the way-bill as "a gentleman." But he was quite confident that he could recognize his person.

The witness was ordered to retire, but to remain in waiting, as, should the gentleman to whom he alluded attend, he would be able to identify him.

The Court then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

In our communication of yesterday we by mistake used the name of Mr. Hall instead of Mr. Cooper, his partner. This gentlemen (Mr. Cooper) was summoned to attend the Court again to-day, but owing to his being in the country he did not receive the summons until the Court broke up. Immediately on his arrival in town he hastened to Whitehall, but by that time the Lords had left for St. James's. Mr. Cooper and the guard of the coach will attend the sitting of the Council to-morrow.

Fresh summons were issued last night to Privy Councellors who had not attended this inquiry, amongst whom was the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The following is the form of the summons issued on this occasion:—

Council-office, Oct. 22.

"Let the messenger acquaint the Lords of His Majesty's Hon. Privy Council, that a committee is appointed to Meet in the Council Chamber, at the Cockpit, Whitehall on Monday, at 12 o'clock precisely, to proceed in the examination of witnesses on the matter of the late fire at the Houses of Lords and Commons."

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The following statement may be relied upon as containing the greater portion of the evidence given by James Scott, the individual who was engaged in burning the Exchequer tallies, through which the flues are supposed to have been overheated, and the building consequently set on fire:

On the individual above-named being introduced before the Lords of the Privy Council, the following conversation took place.—

The Attorney-General (addressing Scott).—What is your name?

Scott—My names is James Scott.

The Attorney-General.—How long have you been employed about the House of Lords, and in what capacity?

Scott.—I am, now in general employed in the Houses of Parliament. I am under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the Clerk of the Works.

The Attorney-General.—How were you employed on the 16th of October?

Scott.—On that day and two or three preceding days I had been employed in burning and destroying a great quantity of the pieces of notched wood, commonly known by the name of Exchequer tallies.

The Attorney-General.—By whose orders had you been so employed?

Scott.—I suppose the orders came from the Board of Works originally; but I received my orders from one of the officers of the House of Lords.

The Attorney-General.—By what means did you obtain the Exchequer tallies, and from whence?

Scott.—An order had been sent to the Exchequer Record and Enrolement-office for the delivery of the tallies in order to have them consumed, and I obtained as many as I wanted of them.

The Attorney-General.—Can you form an idea of the quantity destroyed or burnt in the stoves of the House of Lords on Thursday, the day of the fire?

Scott.—No, I cannot; I burnt a very great number.

The Attorney-General.—Of what description of wood were the tallies composed, as regarded its burning?

Scott.—It was very dry and burnt with rapidity.

The Attorney-General.—Now, Sir, answer me this question, and be careful how you answer it; did you at any period of the day of Thursday, the 16th of October, perceive anything unusual, or feel any extraordinary degree of heat in the House of Lords?

The witness hesitated.

The Attorney-General.—Now, Sir, recollect yourself.

Witness.—I do not recollect feeling anything extraordinary in the heat of the house during the day.

The Attorney-General.—Nor at any time?

Witness.—No, nor at any time.

The Attorney-General.—Are you quite certain of that fact?

The Attorney-General.—Did it not strike you that the burning of so large a quantity of dry wood in the stoves at one time, might be attended with danger to the building?

Witness.—I did not think there was any danger, or I should have desisted.

The Attorney-General.—Do you recollect at any time during the 16th of October, the day on which the fire took place, receiving any message from Miss Wright, the lady connected with the House of Lords, on the subject of heat in the house, or the fires?

Scott.—I do not.

The Attorney-General.—Are you quite sure of that?

Scott.—I am.

The Attorney-General.—Do you know a person of the name of Reynolds?

Scott.—I do know a lad of that name.

The Attorney-General.—Do you mean to state positively that Reynolds did not bring you any message at any time during Thursday from Miss Wright, on the subject of the heat in the house, and relative to the fires?

Scott.—I do not. I never received any message of the kind from Reynolds.

The Attorney-General.—Up to what time did you continue burning the tallies in the stoves of the House of Lords?

Scott.—I had left off putting on more wood about half-past 5 o'clock, but at that time the fires were up strong.

The Attorney-General.—Was there nothing

remarkable in the appearance of the fires at that time?

Witness.—I did not perceive anything.

The Attorney-General.—Nor in the house?

Witness.—No.

The Attorney-General.—When did you first hear of the fire?

Witness.—I had left the premises for a few minutes, and when I returned the rumour was abroad that the House of Lords was on fire.

The Attorney General.—Were you on the spot immediately after the fire broke out?

Witness.—I was.

The Attorney-General.—From what you observed of the fire, where, in your opinion, did it first break out?

Witness.—I cannot say.

The attorney-General.—What prevents you from saying?

Witness.—Why, it would be impossible to state, for it seemed to me to burst out all over the premises at once.

The Attorney-General.—Now, I have asked you whether you recollected having received any message at any time from Miss Wright during Thursday, the day of the fire. Recollect yourself, and tell me whether you still give me the same answer you did to my former question?

Witness.—I still declare that I never received any message during the day from Miss Wright.

The Attorney-General.—Nor from the lad Reynolds?

Witness.—No.

The Attorney-General.—Nor from any other person?

Witness.—No.

The Attorney-General.—That you state positively?

Witness.—I do.

The evidence of the witness was not further proceeded in at this time, but in consequence of the statement made by Miss Wright and other persons, flatly contradicting him, he was subsequently sent for, and the Lord Chancellor cross-examined him very severely, and it was elicited that Scott had been transported for a felony at an early period of his life.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The curiosity of the public to view the ruins of the late houses of Parliament still continues unabated, and the rage of yesterday the applications for admission were numerous as ever; the eagerness of persons to procure some relic of the fire is most astonishing, a piece of stone, a piece of burnt wood, fragments of burnt letters or pieces of paper, &c. are considered the greatest curiosities, and looked after with the utmost eagerness, and hoarded with the greatest care and attention. On Tuesday last, some persons who had been allowed to examine the ruins in the most wanton manner, chipped off several pieces of marble from a valuable marble chimney-piece, which was in the banqueting room, uninjured from the fire, and which is valued at 4 Ol. The Speaker on being informed of the circumstance, immediately gave orders for the banqueting room to be closed against all visitors, and also issued orders to all his domestics and persons employed about the house to admit no person without a written order from himself or Lady Manners Sutton. The smoke and steam still issue from several parts of the ruins, and during the whole of yesterday numerous workmen were employed clearing away the rubbish, under the superintendence of Sir Benjamin Stephenson, the chairman of the Board of Works, who has been unremitting in his exertions ever since the disastrous occurrence. Circumstances have transpired which render it extremely doubtful, whether the fire was so accidental as was at first supposed.

LORD AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE.—It is rather a singular coincidence that at the late fire, when Lord Augustus Fitzclarence (who in his early days was a midshipman) was calling out for assistance, the first person he noticed, and who immediately recognized him, was Sir Andrew Green, of the navy, the officer with whom he had been sent to sea, and to whose active exertions, in so quickly collecting and lashing together the small fire ladders, so as to raise them up to the window, may be in a great measure attributed the escape of Lord Augustus, and of those who were in such imminent danger.—*Courier*—*Times, Oct.* 23.

SPANISH FINANCE PROJECT.

We stated last week that the Spanish Finance project, or, at least, eight of its articles from the third inclusive to the eleventh exclusive had been sent back to the Finance Committee. The results are not yet distinctly stated, but it would seem that great exertions will still be made to abolish altogether the distinctions of active and passive debt. It is thought that, by this, the foreign loan, which becomes every day a matter of more pressing necessity, will be more readily accomplished. On the other hand, there are few hopes of this in the moneyed quarters. The French holders of Spanish stock have already protested against the passive debt, and against the refusal of the Guebhard loan, and the merchants of the Amsterdam Exchange mean it is said, to take very strong measures as soon as they recover from the confusion, the bewilderment, and the alarm they have been thrown into by the late proceedings in the Spanish Chamber. The petition of the French stock holders on this subject, says the *Constitutionel* is "an argumentative protest against a measure which ruins *ten thousand* French families, and deprive France of forty milions, besides more than twenty milions of interest."

Our readers are already aware that at present the questions ands thus. Instead of acknowledging as immediately payable the whole Cortes and French debt, two-thirds of each are to be considered active, and one third is to go into the passive schedule, while the arrears of interest of the Cortes are to be spread over forty years. The short way of calculation for those who have property at stake in this affair is to consider that, instead of the whole debt, they get two-thirds and a promise for the other. This was carried against Ministers, who had fought hard for what we have stated above—the absolute recognition of the whole foreign debt, without distinction of active and passive—by a majority of sixteen. We observe, in the *Times* of Saturday, that private letters written [illegible] the evening of the 14th are stated to have been received, which it is stated, that at the sitting of that day (14th inst.) M. Barrasco had proposed an amendment to the last decision relative to the reduction of the whole foreign debt, which amendment went to establish an exception in regard to the Cortes debt, which should be favourable to the wishes lately expressed by the English bondholders themselves. The amendment, it is added, was still under consideration when the letters which spoke of it were sent off.

We regret to find, by the latest advices from Bayonne, that the health of General Mina was so slowly improving, so as to make it a matter of some doubt whether he would be able to assume the command of the army in Navarre before it becomes too late in the season for active operations. Of the late movements of Rodil, we know nothing further than that on the 30th ult. he was at Zabiri, preparing to return to Pampeluna. He has generously stated, that he retains command only to deliver it as unimpaired as he may to the illustrious Mina, as soon as health may permit that general to assume it. Colonel Wylde has it appears undertaken the mission, totely fulfilled by Colonel Caraloo, of accompanying the spanish Commander-in-Chief, and reporting to our Government the movements of the army and the progress of the war. It is from his report, indeed, we have learned the state of Mina. He went to see him at Cambo. He found him, it appears, in bed, yet though apparently weak and suffering, still speaking with confidence of being before long enabled to undertake the very important and arduous task intrusted to him. We fear, as we have stated, however, that the season for activity on the scene of war is rapidly going. Against nature no art can possibly avail. Since writing this we see it stated that General Armilcez is to command the Queen's troops in Navarre until the arrival of General Mina, and General Caratala will assume the command in the Basque provinces. This we learn from the *Moniteur*, which does not, however clearly state whether General Rodil has left the army, a fact he changes it speaks of would imply. The accounts from the Spanish frontier say nothing of the movements of Don Carlos himself.

We observe, by publication, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the Austrian Court has taken the young King of Naples in hand. "Although certain French "opposition journals (says the writer, perhaps Metternich himself) "by their poisonous and false accounts "from Naples, had no real intention of causing "the King to repent of having found the project to "grant the enjoyment of a moderate constitution "to his people, yet they have produced this result!" The young King is maligned, so he harasses and imprisons his people. The principle of relation is clear. "The influence of the Cabinet of the Tuileries," the writer proceeds, "at the Court of Naples is greatly diminished, while the alliance between Austria and Naples more firmly cemented than ever." We have no doubt it is. One fact, the writer triumphantly concludes, is incontestable—"The King, a "short times since, *at table*, declared that he would "never yield an inch of his royal perogative, "and that, at the peril of his life, he would preserve "them as they had been handed down to him by his predecessors." He is an apt pupil, certainly, in the Metternich school of Kings. Here are a few of his late exercises. They are faultless. "Ricardi, a "son of Count Camaldoli, a gentleman high in popular estimation, has been arrested and imprisoned for "having expressed imprudent opinions. The censorship has forbidden the performance of the operas "*William Tell, Partisina, Beatrix, Tancla* and *Mary "Stuart*, in which are to be found certain passages "dangerous to the church and state. The importation of French books and journals meets with renewed difficulty."

The journals have published intelligence "of a most favourable nature" from the West Indies. The accounts reach to nearly the end of August. In St Kitt's the disturbances had been intirely suppressed. The discontent in Trinidad had also intirely subsided, and the negroes had since shown a disposition to labour not witnessed there for several years. From Antigua, however, the accounts are of the most satisfactory description; they extend to the 23d of August. At the commencement of that month the negro population devoted a few days to festivity, after which they set to work in earnest. In this island, it will be recollected, *the apprenticeship system does not prevail*, but the slaves received at once unqualified freedom. In Barbadoes and Tobago no hostile feeling has ever been exhibited it would seem; and in Grenada and St. Vincent's where a spirit of insubordination was partially felt, it no longer existed. At St Lucia all was at peace, and at Dominica dissatisfaction had intirely subsided.

COURT OF REQUESTS—KINGSGATE STREET.

DE BOURG v. SMITH.—The plaintiff in this case was a professor of dancing, who sought to recover from the defendant, a Quaker, the sum of 39s. 11d. for two quarters' instruction given to Miss Esther Smith, his daughter.—The plaintiff, a fine-looking man about 40 years of age, with mustachios and bushy black whiskers, stated that Miss Smith had received half a year's private instruction in dancing from him, and when he took in his bill to the defendant he refused to pay it.—The Commissioners inquired of the defendant the reason of his refusal?—The defendant said: "Friends, I can assure thee I always pay the dues of those to whom I am indebted, but to this man I owe nothing, and Esther hath told me that she hath had no acquaintance with him. She is here, and thou canst inquire of her whether she hath learned the ungodly practice or not."—Miss Esther then came forward. She was a very pretty young Quakeress, and appeared to be about 18. She stood with her back towards the plaintiff.—Then addressing her, said, "Miss Esther, you know that you have been to my house three or four times a week."—Miss Esther, still keeping her back to him, said, "*Nay, what I have said is so,*"—The plaintiff then called a Miss Wells, at whose appearance Esther appeared quite disconcerted and the defendant much surprised. After much demurring, it was elicited from her by the Commissioners that Esther had been first introduced to the plaintiff by herself. After a short time the acquaintance ripened into an intimacy of a more tender character, which continued (of course unknown to her father) for about eight months, when, in consequence of his paying Miss Wells more attentions than she thought he ought to do, the "green-eyed monster" caused a quarrel to take place between them.—The defendant, who appeared much hurt at the disclosure, addressed his daughter, who kept her handkerchief to her face, and said, "Esther! why hath Satan influenced thee to deceive me and tell me an untruth? Had I known this, thou shouldst not have come here."—The Commissioners interrupted him, and said that, although it was evident, from the evidence of Miss Wells, that Miss Smith had been dancing with the plaintiff unknown to him, still they had great doubts that he had any intention to charge for the lessons until the quarrel took place between them. They should, therefore, dismiss the summons.—*The defendant, taking out his purse, gave it to his daughter, saying,* "*Esther, what thou owest pay.*" She accordingly took out two sovereigns, and laid them down, which the plaintiff took up and pocketed.—All the parties then quitted the Court.

POLICE.

On Wednesday. *Charles Adam Corbyn*, a Midshipman in the East India Company's service, was placed at the bar before Mr Rawlinson, charged with having stolen from the house of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., No. 9, Fitzroy-square, a valuable gold snuff-box, three gold watches, a seal, and other articles of jewellery; and also with having committed other robberies of a daring and extensive nature.—The prisoner, who is a tall, good-looking young man, 18 years of age, has been one voyage to the East Indies as a Midshipman. On Sunday evening, the 28th ult., Sir Charles invited a party to dine with him, and the prisoner was among the guests. A few days afterwards a circumstance came to the knowledge of the Baronet, which convinced him that the prisoner was the person who carried off his property. It was moreover, discovered that the prisoner had stolen a quantity of valuable jewellery belonging to Miss Laing, nice of the Magistrate, to whose house he had been invited. Sir Charles Forbes immediately caused a number of large hand-bills to be printed, charging the prisoner with the felony, describing his person, and offering a reward of 25l. for his apprehension. The prisoner notwithstanding this, continued in town, and while walking along Holburn, met a professional gentleman named Rose, in his gig, with whom he was well acquainted. Mr Rose, after a few words, asked the prisoner to dine with him at his house, in the blackfriars road, the latter accepted the invitation, and getting into the chaise drove off with his friend. Soon after dinner the prisoner took his leave when Mr Rose discovered that his side board of plate had disappeared in a manner most mysterious, but still no suspicion was attached to the prisoner, until Mr Rose went to the station-house to give information of the robbery, when he was thunderstruck at seeing, for the first time, a large bill stuck up there giving an account of the robbery at Sir Charles Forbes's, and charging his friend, the prisoner, with being the thief, when a thought instantly flashed across his mind that the prisoner had made free with his plate, which turned out to be the fact as he was taken with part of this property in his pocket—Police Constable John Chapneys, 173 S, deposed that for some days past he had been upon the look-out for the prisoner, and that morning seeing a young man answering his description he followed and succeeded in overtaking him. He then asked him if he knew Sir Charles Forbes, to which he answered in the affimative. Witness then asked him if he had any objection to accompany him to that gentleman's house as he wanted to speak to him. The prisoner having expressed his willingness, they went there together, when, on arriving at the door, the prisoner said. "I'm the man you want, 'tis of no use denying it. They were admitted into the house, had just entered the drawing-room, when the prisoner hastily drew a phial full of laudanum out of his pocket, and instantly swallowed the contents. At this moment Sir Charles Forbes entered, a doctor was sent for, who quickly arrived, and having administered an emetic to the prisoner, he began to recover—Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner, who appeared deeply affected): You are charged with various serious robberies. What have you to say to yourself?—Prisoner: Nothing; I own that I am guilty. All that I have to request is that, for the sake of my family, I may not be tried in my real name—The prisoner was then remanded to Saturday next, and was immediately conveyed in a hackney-coach to the House of Correction, Coldbath fields.

The Prisoner, was brought to trial at the *old Bailey* before Mr. Justice Gazelee and pleaded guilty. On being asked was he aware that by pleading guilty it would make no difference in his punishment, which would be, "transportation for life—He said, he was. He pleaded guilty to both offences."—*Examiner, Oct.* 12

LITERARY NEWS.

France; Social, Literary, and Political. By HENRY LYTTON BULWER, Esq., M. P. Bentley, 1834.

Mr Henry Bulwer has lived much in France, and enjoyed ample opportunities of studying the people. The present book, we are assured, is the result of many years' observation of them; and a very clever, sparkling, amusing, and instructive book it is,—unbounding in curious anecdote, keen remark, and valuable information throughout. But it is somewhat rambling and confessedly incomplete. The rambling character, indeed, is the necessary result of the plan adopted by the author of treating his subjects in the order in which they were suggested to himself; a plan which, considering the wayward nature of mental associations, is one, to say the least, of very doubtful propriety; though it has enabled him to infuse a spirit and a power into portions of his work which would otherwise most probably have been found wanting in such qualities. The book is incomplete, because it was found impossible to comprise the matter within the limits originally proposed; but other volumes are to follow, devoted to subjects (as the church, the army, the law, the chambers, &c., &c.) unavoidably omitted in those before us; in which the main object of the author has been "to bring a people upon the stage, to show what they have been and what they are." A glance at the contents will show in [illegible] manner he has attempted to do this.

He brings by a rushing sketch of the exterior of the capital: the Champs Elysées, the Boulevards, the Palais Royal, the Quais, the Tuileries, &c., are made to pass before us, and the historical recollections connected with them are called up. We have then the Characteristics of the people, their politeness, gallantry, wit, gaiety, and crime; for after exhibiting the Parisians in their pleasures, Mr. Bulwer, by a happy and impressive transition, proceeds to deduce precisely similar conclusions from their crimes. These two divisions constitute the first book. The second, entitled "Historical Changes," contains an able resumé of French history, from 1789 till now. The third book, entitled "Predominant Influence," treats of female influence, military influence, and literary influence, and concludes with detailed critical accounts of some of the most celebrated modern historical and dramatic authors of France. There are also an introductory analysis and an appendix containing much valuable statistical information relating to population, revenue measure, measurement, exports, imports, births, deaths, &c. The style is rapid, abrupt, declamatory, irregular, occasionally deficient in clearness from too eagerly aiming at point, but seldom unattractive and never wearisome or dull,—the style, in short, of a clever man of excitable temperament, more used to debate and conversation than to the pen. We are nor aware that we can give a more characteristic extract than the following, which forms the opening chapter of the work:

It is by the Thames that the stranger should enter London. The broad breast of the great river, black with [illegible] upon its crowded [illegible] and dreary, the [illegible] thick gloom [illegible] shadowy outline of these gigantic forms; the marvellous quiet with which you glide by the dark phantoms of her power into the mart of nations; the sadness, the silence, the vastness, the obscurity of all things around, prepare you for a grave and solemn magnificence. Full upon your soul is shadowed the sombre character of "the golden city;" deep into your thoughts is breathed the genius of the great and gloomy people, whose gloom and whose greatness are, perchance, alike owing to the restless workings of a stern imagination. Behold! St. Katharine's Docks and Walker's Soap Manufactory, and "Hardy's Shades!" Lo! there is the strength, the industry, and the pleasure—the pleasure of the enterprizing, the money-making, the dark-spirited people of England! "Hardy's Shades!"—singular appellation for the spot dedicated to festivity. Such is the entrance into London by the Thames.

Let us change the scene, reader! You are at Paris!

To enter Paris with advantage, you should enter it by the Champs Elysées. Visiting, for the first time, the capital of a military nation, you should pass under the arch built to commemorate its reign of victories. Coming to dwell among the most gay and light-hearted people in the universe, you ought at once to rush upon them in the midst of their festivities. Enter Paris, then by the Champs Elysées! Here are the monuments that speak to you of the great soldiers, and here the *guinguettes* that display to you the great dancers of Europe. You pass by the old gardens of Beaujon; you find the *caserne* (and this tells you a good deal of the nation you are come to visit), intermingled with *cafés* and *salons littéraires*; and you see the chairs under the trees, and the open spaces left for the ball; and if you stop to read an advertisement, it will talk of the *Chevaux mécaniques* and of the *Bal paré*, and of the *Concert des Champs Elysées*; and the sun shines upon the golden cupola of the stately Invalides, and on the glitting accoutrements of the sauntering soldier; and before you are the Tuileries, with their trees and terraces, which yonder misplaced monume it cannot quite conceal; and to your right are the Seine and the Camber of Deputies, and to your left the Corinthian architecture placed that from the Rue de Rivoli. The tricolored flag floats from the gates of the Royal Gardens; the military uniform, mixed up with the colouring of every passing group, enriches it with its deep blue and its bright scarlet. The movement about you is universal—equipages of all kinds are passing in all directions; the movement is universal, but differing from that you are accustomed to in England; the movement is the movement of idleness and of pleasure; an indescribable mirth reigns in all you see, and the busy gaiety of Paris bursts upon you with the same effect as the glad brightness of Italy. The people, too, have all the habits of a people of the sun—they are not the people of one stock; collected in every crowd are the features and the feelings of divers races and different regions. In Paris you are not *in the climate of Paris*. France is brought into a focus, and, concentrated in the capital, you find all the varieties that vivify the many provinces of the kingdom. It is this which gives a city of the North the gracious and agreeable aspect of the South, and transports the manners that are legitimate to the olives and the myrtles of Provence, to the elms of the Champs Elysées and the Boulevards. London is the city of the English, as Constantinople is the city of the Turks. Paris is the city of Europe; it unites, more than any city in the world, the wants of a variety of classes, the habits of a variety of people. With the snow, you have the sledge of St Petersburg; with the summer, the music, the nightly promenade, the ice, the lemonade, and all but the sea and sky of Naples.

I am now at the corner of the Rue de la Paix. It is a beautiful autumnal evening. What a dazzling confusion of colours and images! white houses, green trees, and glittering lights! The rattling equipage rushes by me; the whispering saunterer lounges before; and the group is seated round the *café*; and the music is far enough away to lose all harshness; and in the back-ground—behold! the piles of buildings, and the lines of lamps, rising one above the other, and broken at intervals by some dark mass of verdure. It is almost impossible to describe the scene, and impossible to gaze upon it without inhaling some portion of the spirit it breathes, without feeling a character more soft and southern—a ray of light that had not penetrated there before, stealing into the severe and sombre recesses of one's northern imagination. Here it is most especially that the Boulevards justify the old French proverb, which says—"When *le bon Dieu* is out of humour, he opens one of the windows of heaven and recovers his spirits by a glimpse of this long line of trees." There is certainly nothing that I know of like the Boulevards in any other city in the world.

He subsequently hurries us through most of the city in the same manner; nor could he have adopted a better mode of bringing us acquainted with the inhabitants, for—

If you want to know the people of Paris, you must seek them abroad. They love the sun, and the air, and the sauntering stroll; they love, if it be only for a moment, to glide across the broad street, amidst the turnings and windings of which society changes its colours at every instant, like the shifting forms of a kaleidescope: the idle loiter there for amusement, the busy steal there for distraction. Besides, it is not only the present I have been showing you. I do not know where you may better study the past. What has not even our own generation looked on from yonder windows? Robespierre, Barras, Bonaparte, the Republic, the Directory, the Empire, have all passed in triumph and defeat before them.

We are in the habit of regarding the French as, *par eminence*, polite. In Mr. H. Bulwer's opinion they are no longer so, and he thus endeavours to account for the Change:—

The manners of the French in the time of Louis 16th had one feature of similarity with ours at present. A monied aristocracy was then rising into power in England. *This is the aristocracy which demands obsequious servious servility—which is jealous and fearful of being treated with disrespect. This is the aristocratic measures, with an uncertain*

in its pretensions. French manners, then, if they are not gracious, are, at all events, not insolent; while ours, unhappily, testify, on one hand, the insolence, while they do not, on the other, represent the talent and the grace of that society which presided over the later suppers of the old regime. We have no Monsieur de Fitz-James, who might be rolled in a gutter all his life, as was said by a beautiful woman of his time, "without ever contracting a spot of a duel to pick up the ruffled rose that had slipped, in a careless moment, from him during the graceful conflict! You see no longer in France that noble air, that "great manner," as it was called, by which the old nobility strove to keep up the distinction between themselves and their worse-born associates to the last, and which, of course, those associates most assiduously imitated. The manner is gone; the French, so far from a polite people at the present day, want that easiness of behaviour which is the first essential to politeness. Every man you meet is occupied in maintaining his dignity, and talks to you of his position. There is an evident effort and struggle I will not say, to appear better than you are, but to appear all that you are, and to allow no person to think that you consider him better than yourself. Persons, no longer ranked by classes, take rank, by themselves, an individual place in society. They are so many atoms, not forming a congruous or harmonious whole. They are too apt to strut forward singly, and to say, with a great deal of action and a great deal of emphasis, "I am nobody."

There are some pleasant anecdotes in the Chapter on Gallantry; and in that on Vanity, Mr Bulwer has unsparingly exposed and admirably illustrated the wondrous working of this master motive, this weakness, madness, yet sometimes virtue, of the French.

You find this vanity the predominating genius of the camp, the court, the counter—it reigns no less at the Bourse, the Morgue, or the prison The Frenchman wishes to live with ostentation;* if he cannot do this, he does not care whether he lives or not. Like most passions, this vanity is good and bad, little and great, now sublime, now ridiculous; but upon the whole, perhaps, it appears in France as more good than bad, more great than little, even more sublime than ridiculous. Absurd in the drawing-room, fatal in darker scenes, it has made the French army the most renowned in the world and the French nation the most united. But it has also made of the French a people eminently volatile: eager for changes that promise much, disgusted with utility that cannot boast show, and impatient of plans that run in a slow and quiet course to their perfection.

We regret that we have no space to dwell upon the Chapters on Influences, peculiarly rich in matter for reflection as they appear to us; but we must take the liberty of expressing a doubt as to the justice of the parallel drawn by Mr H. Bulwer (here adopting the view taken in *England and the English*) between the relative positions in society of the literary man of England and of France. According to him, literature in France is the surest and quickest road to the highest distinctions; the successful writer is feted by wealth, caressed by beauty, trusted by the people, and decorated by the King, whilst in England he is scorned, calumniated, or, at best neglected, by all four; in proof of which somewhat startling proposition, we are told of the election of M. Thiers, M. de la Martine and M. Arago to the Chamber of Deputies, as contrasted with Mr Babbage's rejection by the electors of Finsbury, and of the certainty of our meeting "all the literary men who belong to all the different political opinions at Madame D——'s, at Madame de M——'s, Madame de R——'s" (these ladies must have large houses); whilst such, we are assured, is the degraded state of the same class in England, that "a good-natured young English nobleman told one of Mr B.'s French acquaintances, that dancers and singers were perfectly well received in English society, but not men of letters."

Against this anecdote of a nameless young English nobleman, whom, from his designation of "good-natured" we take to be a fool, we beg leave to place the following anecdote of a young French nobleman, who certainly is not a fool. M. le Vicomte de la Martine, on being asked some question relating to Berauger by a distinguished Englishman, replied, that he had little acquaintance, with men of letters, and knew nothing personally of the individual in question. This was fact, and we request Mr. H. Bulwer to explain why M. de la Martine was guilty of this piece of dandyism, if literature be a recommendation in the exclusive coteries of France. The truth is, there still exists in both countries a silly set of exclusives, who vote everything of a *demonstrative* character, such as genius, learning, talent &c. a bore. The crowds of lords, and ladies, and honorables, ambitious of appearing in print, prove that the prejudice even in this favoured set is rapidly disappearing in England; but we look in vain for similar symptoms of a corresponding spirit of improvement in France. Certain French houses of fashion receive authors; certain English houses of fashion do the same; Mr. Babbage was lately rejected by the electors of a populous department of London, and M. Charles Dupin was rejected not long ago by a populous department of Paris. As to the number of literary men in the Chambers, it is at present remarkably small, and proves incontestably that literary men are chosen by the people in both countries, not merely as literary men, but in proportion as their studies have been of a character to acquire them political celebrity, or as they themselves are qualified by nature or fortune to attract popular favour in other modes than by their books. The subject, in its full extent, is one which we may hereafter make the subject of an article; we are now merely protesting against what appear to us to be a misstatement (no doubt involuntary) as to facts. For the present we take leave of it in the firm conviction, that though Mr H. Bulwer belongs by birth and circumstances to that class of society in which (as he tells us, "to be known as a writer is certainly to your prejudice," he will gain, instead of losing, even in their estimation by this book, and find the electors of Coventry more proud than ever to be represented by him.—*Examiner, Oct.* 12.

* In 1810, a notaire's clerk killed himself, leaving a piece of paper behind him, on which he declared that, having duly calculated and considered, he did not think it possible for him to be so great a man as Napoleon—he, therefore, put an end to his existence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. BLACKWOOD.

Mr Blackwood, though his respectable parents were in a much humbler station of life than that which he ultimately occupied, had received an excellent early education; and it was his boyish devotion to literature which determined them in the choice of his calling. He served his apprenticeship with the well-known house of Bell and Bradfute; and before he quitted their roof had largely stored his mind with reading of all sorts, but more especially Scottish History and Antiquities, that on his establishing himself in business, his accomplishments soon attracted the notice of persons whose good opinion was distinction. For many years he confined his attention almost exclusively to the classical and antiquarian branches of the trade and was regarded as one of the best informed booksellers of that class in the Kingdom, but on removing from the Old to the New Town of Edinburgh, in 1816, he disposed of his stock, and thenceforth applied himself, with characteristic ardour, to general literature, and the business of a popular publisher. In April, 1817, he put forth the first Number of his Journal—the most important feature of his professional career. He had long before contemplated the possibility of once more raising magazine literature to a rank not altogether unworthy of the great names which had been enlisted in its service in a preceding age; it was no sudden or fortuitous suggestion which prompted him to take up the enterprise, in which he was afterwards so pre-eminently successful as to command many honourable imitators. From an early period of its progress, his Magazine engrossed a very large share of his time; and, though he scarcely ever wrote for its pages himself, the general management and arrangement of it, with the very extensive literary correspondence which this involved, and the constant superintendence of the press, would have been more than enough to occupy entirely any man but one of first-rate energies.—No man ever conducted business of all sorts in a more direct and manly manner. His opinion was on all occasions distinctly expressed—his questions were ever explicit—his answers conclusive. His sincerity might sometimes be considered as rough, but no human being ever accused him either of flattering or of shuffling; and those men of letters who were in frequent communication with him soon conceived a respect and confidence for him, which, save in a very few instances, ripened into cordial regard and friendship. The masculine, steadiness, and imperturbable resolution of his character, were impressed on all his proceedings; and it will be allowed by those who watched him through his career, as the Publisher of a Literary and Political Miscellany, that these qualities were more than once very severely tested. He dealt by parties exactly as he did by individuals. Whether his principles were right or wrong, they were *his*, and he never compromised or complimented away one tittle of them. No changes, either of men or of measures, ever dimmed his eye, or checked his courage.—To youthful merit he was a ready and a generous friend; and to literary persons of good moral character, when involved in pecuniary distress, he delighted to extend a bountiful hand. He was in all respects a man of large and liberal heart and temper. * * * * In the private relations, as in the public conduct of his life, he may safely be recommended as a model to those who come after him. He has left a widow, exemplary in all the domestic virtues, and a large family, some of them very young; his two eldest sons will carry on the business, in which, from boyhood, they were associated with their honoured parent, and as they are generally esteemed for their amiable dispositions, their talents, and their integrity, it cannot be doubted that, if they continue to tread in his footsteps, they will not want, to aid and sustain them under the load of duty which has untimely devolved on them, the assistance of their father's friends, and the favour of that great party, which, through evil report and through good report, he most strenuously and efficiently served.—*Blackwood's Magazine for October.*

ROMAN LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS—CICERO.

Mr. Dunlop has given an admirable sketch of the peculiarities of Roman law, of the tribunals of justice, and of the legislative assemblies; which afforded to the orator the most favourable occasions for the exercise of his talent, whilst the most splendid dignities of the vast empire were the sure rewards of its successful cultivation. Hence, a century before Cicero's time, Pacuvius had exclaimed—

'O flexanima, atque omnium regina rerum, Oratio!'

Hence the long and brilliant list of orators which Cicero deduces from the regal period to his own.

The great scope for eloquence arose from the original vice of the Roman constitution—the confounding of the legislature and judicial powers. When the legislature is employed in its province, of establishing, from the contemplation of a whole class of cases, a general principle for deciding on every *future* case that may be referable to that class; and when the judicial power is only occupied in ascertaining to what *previously established* legal class any particular case belongs, and what the decision of the law is regarding that class—in this state of things there is scope indeed for the exercise of the most useful and respectable powers of eloquence the clear, strong, and elegant developement of ratiocination and of the information and the views of a comprehensive mind—and that is all. But when, as in Rome, the written laws are few, and vaguely expressed—when the judges (as the prætors) exercise an undefined equitable jurisdiction, in the application of which they are not bound by any regulation of their predecessors, still more when the tribunal (as in the Comitia) is endued with a direct legislative power—the question is no longer to be decided by argument, and the application to general principles alone; but the individual passions and interest of the judges are let loose, and then all the higher and more perilous faculties of the orator are called forth to rule in this war of elements, and direct the storm as may suit his purpose—whether to sweep away falsehood and oppression, or to bear down the barriers of truth, and law and justice.

The mighty scale on which every thing moves in Rome—the enormous interests so frequently at stake—were never so wonderfully exhibited as in the age of Cicero; and the unparalleled exigency found, or created, in him an unequalled talent for profiting by its advantages, and coping with its difficulties.

Of the two Romam roads to honour it was obvious that eminence, and consequent political power, could be sooner reached in the forum than in the camp; and precocity of intellect, as much, perhaps, as constitutional timidity determined Cicero's choice of eloquence as the means of raising himself to distinction, which was the early and unremittingly dominant passion of his life. Yet his aspirations partook more of the nature of vanity than of ambition; the possession of honours and power seem to have been valued by him, not for the assertion of superiority, or for the exercise of control over others, but only as it drew upon him admiration for the splendour of his talents and also the exuberance of his knowledge; for he had been an assiduous student under the most celebrated jurists of his own country, and the most eminent philosophers and rhetoricians of Greece.

It has been sometimes matter of regret among modern critics, as it was of reproach among some of Cicero's contemporaries, that he adopted the florid or somewhat Asiatic style, which at that period prevailed in Greece, particularly in the Quodian Schools, which he frequented. But it may reasonably be doubted whether he would have attained to such high pre-eminence had he affected the sterner sentiment, and more masculine concentrated style of the great Athenian orator, with whom he has been so often compared. He would probably not have equalled the lofty impassioned tone of Demosthenes; and he would less have availed himself of his own more varied powers, which required a more flexible style, and a diffuseness that might admit the application of more diversified talents and more multifarious acquirements. The style of the Philippics was well employed in the Orations against Anthony and against Catiline; but would it have been equally appropriate in the Oration *de Signis*, in the prosecution of Verres, where an intimate knowledge was necessary to inspire an enthusiasm on the subject of the fine arts? Would it have furnished the playful wit, the mixture of vivacity and philosophy, which distinguish the defence of Coelius? Again, could the thunder and the storm of Demosthenes have effected what the sunshine of Ciceronian eloquence accomplished, when his courtly address extorted from the Dictator the pardon of Ligarius?—when, by his artfully conciliating speech, he won the people to reject their long-fostered project of an agrarian law?—or when he calmed the rage of the plebeians, indignant at the partition which the law of Otho had made in the theatre between them and the knights; † and not only calmed their rage, but converted it into enthusiastic applause of the author of that very law which had excited their animosity?

'Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet.'

These were triumphs of eloquence only to be achieved by a mind of versatile and abundant resources.

The style, therefore, of Cicero's eloquence appears to have been admirably adapted to the circumstances in which he was placed, and which contributed to mould his character to their own impress. So that, without derogation from the genius of either of the rival orators, we may perhaps safely say that, had each been transfered to the age and country of the other, Cicero would have been what Demosthenes was in Athens, and Demosthenes what Cicero was in Rome; and it is enough for the glory of both that either, in his own time and nation, was without a peer.

What the Roman orator so much excelled in he endeavoured to teach to others in treatises which though curious and occasionally enlivened with interesting anecdotes, are on the whole, dry and tedious. And when we read his Orations in sequence, it somewhat detracts from our pleasure to observe that, instead of the effect having been elicited by the energy and enthusiasm of the moment, it has been elaborated by a masterly but uniformly artificial application of rules. Hence there is a monotony and flatness in the general effect of the Orations, whilst particular passages are replete with all the varied excellencies which can distinguish the most consummate orator. Our admiration, however, suffers some further abatement when we consider, that the speech we now have were originally studied harangues, and afterwards prepared for publication by the author; nay, some of them—as five out of the six against Verres—were never spoken at all, and can only be regarded, in the same light as the Declamations of Seneca Rhetor, and those ascribed to Quintilian, on imaginary cases. We know with what different degrees of admiration we attend to an able reply in a parliamentary discussion, and to a 'set speech,' or the corrected report, of any speech. Whatever may have been the triumphs of ancient oratory, the true test of the talent extemporaneous eloquence, has shone in no age, or country with so much splendour as in the British senate: and how little the writers of premeditated speeches, or the harangues of mobs can contend with such talent, is seen in the general insignificances into which the most obstreperous demagogues have fallen in parliamentary debates. The hustings orator indeed, 'rudet otque hinuitabat'—but in the house, 'Neque ratum est quod dicat, neque quæ agited dicidia est locus.' The talent of debate, which was wanting to perfect the eloquence of the ancients, has arisen out of that representative system which was wanting to give stability to their popular governments: yet how near an advance to the principle was the Roman election of tribunes! If the five classes, instead of choosing two each, had elected forty each, the tribunes, instead of a deputation, (where it was not easy for individual interest to prevail,) would have constituted an assembly where the interest of the majority would have opposed itself to the ambition of single persons, and which would have controlled the power both of the people and the partisans. The comitia might then have been fined to election only; and those Italian states might have been safely admitted to a share in the representation, whose admission to the right of voting in the popular assemblies was the ruin of the republic.

Yet, obvious as this ruin was, and imminent as it was at the very time Cicero wrote his Treatise *De Re Publica*, he proposes the Roman frame of government as the most perfect model:—'Sic enim decerno, sic sentio, sic adfirmo, nullam omnium rerum publicarum, aut constitutione, aut descriptione, aut disciplinâ, conferendam esse cum eâ, quam patres nostri nobis, acceptam jam inde a majoribus, reliquerunt.'* Even if it be alleged that this is spoken in the person of the younger Africanus, it must also be recollected, that, at the very time of the supposed dialogue, the tumults of the Gracchi were giving sufficient proof of the powers of the constitution being so ill balanced that it could not possibly stand; and Africanus might have said, in the words of Cicero himself—'Nostris enim vitiis, non casu aliquo, rempublicam verbo retinemus, re ipsâ vero jampridem amisimus.'† The apology here implied for the constitution, from the corruption of manners, is the usual fallacy by which bad laws are defended; no law can be good (whatever its theoretical purpose) which does not provide means for its own efficiency. If men were perfectly virtuous, no system of government would be necessary; and the system only is good which either prevents the corruption of morals, or controls the mischief by preserving the vigour of its institutions in spite of such corruption.

Now the theory of the Roman constitution is given by Cicero in words so remarkably adapted to describe our own that we cannot resist citing them at length:—

'Statuo esse optime constitutam rem publicam quæ extribus generibus illis, regali, optimo, et populari, confusa modice, nec puniendo irritet animum immanem, ac ferum, nec, omnia præ emittendo, licentia cives deteriores reddat.'—*Nonius* (*Modicum.*)

'Ut in fidibus, ac tibiis, atque cantu ipso, ac vocibus, concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis, sonis, quem immutatum ac discrepantem aures eruditæ ferre non possunt; eoque concentus exdissimi limarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur, et congruens; sic ex summis, et infimis, et mediis interjectis ordinibus ut sonis moderata ratione civitas consensu dissimillimarum conficit; et quæ harmonia a musicis dicitur in cantu, ea est in civitate concordia, arctissimum atque optimum omni in republicâ vinculum incolumitatis: quæ sine justitiâ nullo pacto esse potest.'‡—*August de Civ.* ii. 21.

But what harmony was there ever, or could there ever possibly be, in a state where the practical admistration was so widely different from the concinnity here described? Cicero, indeed, boasts of the wisdom of Servius, who so classed the people (though assuredly by a very gross artifice) that, 'though the right of suffrage was universal, the influential voting was, in fact, confined to persons of property....thus providing, what should be especially cared for in every state, that the many should not avail the most.§ But of what use was this when confined only to the Comitia; and when, in the Comitia Tributa, the vote of every citizen was of equal value in making laws, and, above all, in electing those few factious deputies, who, by a word, could paralyse the power of the senate, the armies, the consuls, and even the assembly of the people themselves?

We are induced to enter more fully on this subject, because we think (especially since the delightful and interesting additions made by the palimsest discoveries of to the treatise De Re Publica) too much credit has been given to the Romans for proficiency in political science and for the posession (at any period) of rational liberty. It is true that Cicero has accurately, and with his wonted elegance and clearness, stated some of the most pregnant maxims of polity, but with singular deficiency in perceiving the inadequacy of any given institution for carrying such principles into effect, and in devising any permanent means for supporting a principle, or for neutralizing hostile forces. The whole history of the republic exhibits a succession of expedients temporarily to counteract—not of principles permanently to alter—the originally vicious nature of the constitution, which gave to the assembled people, or subsequently to their agitators, the tribunes, the whole power of the state.

And yet this is the constitutions so lauded by Cicero, and who, reasoning in the abstract, declares, that 'when the greatest power of a government is vested in the people, and they rule every thing at their pleasure, that state of affairs may be called liberty, but is, in fact, licentiousness; in which death and confiscation are dealt about at the will of a mob, not of the people, for *the people* are those only who act under the supremacy of law—and a multitude, usurping their name, is the cruellest of tyrants, and the most savage of wild beasts."‖

These are sentiments which every wise man must approve, but which no one of the present day would think consistent with an encomium on the constitution of the Roman republic.

We have called the history of that state one of expedients: the political life of Cicero was an eminent example of it; and the insufficiency of the legalized institutions for securing

* The anomalous government of Rome makes that power an impediment to every species of reformations, but time is secularizingeven the papal court, and the Pope now seeks in alliances and treaties the security he once found in bules and excommunications.

† It is a singular oversight in Tiraboschi (Litt. Ital. Parte iii. lib. iii. c. 12) to represent this as a separation from the nobles: *that* separation had been made one hundred and thirty-eight years before (Livy. lib. xxxiv. c. 54.), and greatly shook, says Valerius Maximus (ii. 4, 3.), even the popularity of Africanus.

* De Re. Pub. lib. i. c. 46. Edit. Mail.

† Hæc Cicero fatebatur longe quidem post mortem Africani quem in suis libris fecit de republicâ disputare.—*Augustin Civ. Dei*, ii. 21.

‡ Mai only cites part of the remarkable passage from Nonius, and none of that from Augustin. Both are here taken from Ernesti's edition of Cicero, vol. vii. p. 903.

§ Ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletum potestate essent, curavitque (quod semper in re publicâ tenendum est) ne plurimum valeant plurimi.—*De R. P.* ii. 22 *Edit Mail.*

‖ Si vero populus plurimum potest, omnisque ejus arbitrio reguntur, dicitur illa libertas, est, vero, licentia ...populus non est nisi qui consensu juris continetur: sed est tam tyrannus iste conventus, quam si esset unus: hoc etiam tætrior, quia nihil istâ quasi populi specie est nomen immanius immanius bellua est.—*De Re Pub.* i. iii. c. 43, and 32. Edit. Mail.

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liberty] must be allowed to furnish the best apology for his vacillating conduct. The wisdom, the magnanimity, and noble energy, with which he employed his constitutional powers, as consul, in suppressing the conspiracy of Catiline too might have sufficed to save his country, of which he was justly hailed *the father* * had the efforts of desperate demagogues and their rabblement been the only force to be feared. But men of profounder speculation, of wilier wisdom, and of loftier minds than Catiline, had employed equally base arts, with the same base multitude, for obtaining a height of power, that made them equally independent of the law, and of the despicable route to which they owed their elevation, Cicero, therefore, was compelled to resort, not to his vaunte constitution—(or *that* had no power to avail him)—but to the balancing of one unconstitutional power against another. Hence his support of the Manilian law, to give unprecedented power to Pompey; and his advocating the *senatus consultum* for extending Cæsar's command in Gaul, with an unprecedented grant of money and patronage. Hence, too, his support of Octavian against Anthony, and his consequently becoming, on their coalition, the victim of the personal animosity of the one, and of the dastardly ingratitude of the other. As for the censure which these measures brought upon Cicero from Brutus and his party—we need not now repeat what we so lately said concerning these proverbialized patriots. Even admitting that they were enthusiasts for freedom, and giving them their principle of justifiable tyrannicide, the killing of Cæsar was a useless murder: the only question was, what master was best for the state; and there was no man so powerful, enlightened, and so lenient as the great Julius; for, though 'cruel as death and hungry as the grave,' when necessary for his ambition,† yet he had no innate avarice or blood-thirstiness, and was too magnanimous for revenge.

The agonies which Cicero suffered when forced to choose between such evils are painfully portrayed in that collection of his letters, which is matchless in historical and classical interests, and in varied beauty of style and sentiment. Yet, they display in the writer a very mixed and defective character; generally weak and timid, but, when driven to bay, both collected and courageous—witness his consulship, his Philippics, and his death. His sensibility was excessive; and, whilst it rendered him a doting parent and zealous and affectionate friend, not only made him belie all the principles of philosophy which he had so beautifully enforced in his ethical compositions, but deprived him even of common fortitude; occupying his mind with the superstitious folly of consecrating a temple to his deceased daughter; and during his banishment, fatiguing his friends with a querulousness, only more tolerable than the puling of Ovid, because his exile was of shorter duration. Morbid sensibility, too, was probably the source of that inordinate vanity, which we have noticed as his ruling passion; which is exhibited in the self-applause so offensively pervading these otherwise delightful epistles; and which could induce him to urge Lucceius to falsify history on his behalf, [ad Diver. v. 12.] and violate the very law of it, which his friend had in his preface professed to follow; and which himself, just about this very time, had thus emphatically laid down:—'Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiæ legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde, ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiæ sit in scribendo, ne qua simultatis? Hæc scilicet fundamenta nota sunt omnibus.' [De Oratore ii. 15] One would have imagined that he would have been ashamed to have this letter seen, but he had discovered, before Heloise, that 'epistola non erubescit;' and accordingly, speaks of it to Atticus as a master piece, ('valde bella est,') desires him to get it of Lucceius, and urge its purpose on him [ad Att. iv, 6.]

When, indeed, the ruling passion did not interfere, Cicero's conduct appears to have been dictated by that high-toned morality expounded in his ethical treatises, and more especially in the three books 'DeOfficii,' which may be considered as the gospel of heathenism. But, however we respect the force of reason, and the power of eloquent persuasion, and of appeal to the best and loftiest feelings of our nature; and, however we may admire the strength of character, and venerate the virtue that maintained a life of resistance to especial temptations, from regard to general principles, and to the dignity of conscious rectitude; and, however such motives may have produced exalted characters in the few sages who had leisure, learning, and ability, to elevate their minds to such contemplations and who had enthusiasm enough to carry such speculative principles into practical effect; it is obvious that these could have little influence on the conduct of the generality of mankind. To them, such principles must have appeared distitute of sanction, and such conduct devoid of motive; sufficient sanction and adequate motive could alone be supplied by a Divine revelation and its assurances of a retributive futurity.

It is true that Cicero, like many other philosophers, of antiquity, entertained the natural 'longing after immortality'; and had endeavoured to justify the hope by every rational argument, and every ingenious analogy, which uninspired wisdom could collect from the whole range of reason, of observation, and of fancy; but from such excursions he returned, like Johnson from his investigation of the second-sight of the highlanders, 'only willing to believe.' This is all the result of the beautifully elaborate disquisition of the Tusculan, and other dialogues and treatises, that exhaust all which had then been learned from metaphysical inquiry, and to which little had been added by the researches of two thousand years. No reproach, therefore, can attach to Cicero; he only stopped where he found human intellect stopped; and declining to dogmatize where he could not demonstrate, he concluded, as the wisest and best in his predicament must have done:—'But if I err in believing the soul of man to be immotal, I am willing so to err; nor, whilst I live, would I have this error, which is the delight of my life, extorted from me.'†

Upon the whole, Cicero must be considered as having attained, in Roman oratory, an eminence which none before him ever reached, and from which all that followed declined. He enriched also, the literature of his country with an elegant and lucid developement of all that had been taught by the most distinguished sects of Grecian philosophy—himself advocating the doctrine of the lower Academy—neither absurdly doubting of every thing with the sceptics, nor dogmatically asserting with the stoics, on subjects, where, by uninspired reason, probability only, but probability only, could be attainable. Still, with his wonderful talents, his brilliant accomplishments, and his multifarious erudition, he wanted originality of conception, and added little to the treasures of literature from the creations of his own mind. This deficiency became eminently conspicuous when he attempted to celebrate his own deeds in his own verse,

'Stant circum attonitæ vatom, et nil dulce sonantes.
Nec digitis nec voce, Deæ.

Cicero, however, was doubly fortunate in not being his own historian, (whether in Latin verse, or in Greek, or in Latin prose—for in all three he attempted it,) and in having for the recorder of the most splendid of his transactions, one of the ablest of his contemporaries, and one of the best historians of any age or country. This was Sallust, whose narration of the Catilinarian conspiracy gave a new character to historical composition in Rome. This department had previously only exhibited dry annals of the republic, or memoirs of particular families, fraught with all the exaggeration of Spanish chroniclers in a rude state of society. On the contrary, the works of Sallust [illegible] record the occurrences of a most [illegible] in the age immediately preceding [illegible] a most critical struggle in which [illegible] contemporaries had been engaged. Of these events he does not furnish the mere series of facts, but developes their remote causes, and enters into such collateral circumstances, and portrayings of characters, as may elucidate his subject and interest his reader; blending all with the reasoning and reflections of a philosophic mind—degraded though that was in him by hypocrisy, debauchery, cruelty, and avarice. In most of those excellencies of composition which we have stated, he excelled Thucydides, whom he had taken for his model. His compositions are as clear, and stronger, and briefer. But some of those concentrated expressions, which are occasional in Thucidides's speeches, seem to have commanded so much the admiration of Sallust, that, like other imitators, he exaggerated and repeated the excellance till it became a fault, with which his whole style is imbued; and which cannot be more appropriately censured and described, than in the words of Seneca criticising Arruntius, an imitator of the same Sallust;—'Quæ apud illum rara fuerunt, apud hunc creba sunt, et pæné continua; nec sine causa: illo enim id hunc incidebat, at hic illa quæreabat.'—(Epist, 114.)

On this account, we must consider Sallust, with all his merits, as the first corrupter of that perfection of Roman prose, which in Cicero exhibited a masculine vigour united with consummate grace.—*Quarterly Review, for August.*

MIRIAM COFFIN,

Is an introduction, not very felicitous, and dealing too much in Yankee politics, this work is represented as the production of an old sailor but revised by the character-hunter to whose hands the original author intrusted it. Judging from internal evidence—especially from the *leanings*—we doubt not that the work is written by an American. The object he had in view was similar to that which first prompted SCOTT to undertake novel-writing—a wish to embalm the customs and characters of a period just preserved from oblivion by the reminiscences of a few seniors. The subject chosen is well adapted to the novelist; but the author has scarcely the skill to develop its capabilities, or genius to give it life, reality, and interest.

The inhabitants of the small islands clustered off the Southern shore of Massachusetts claim the credit of having originated the South Sea fishery; whose perils and hardships, in the present improved state of navigation and ship economy, render it the most hazardous of nautical enterprises, and made it at the outset not much inferior in toil and privation to the voyages of the early circumnavitors. Among the foremost of these islets, ranks Nantucket; peopled before the time of the Separation, and probably now, by a race of Quakers devoted to the naval service—drabs dyed blue—Friends in whom there was nothing but what had suffered a sea change. So deeply was the love of marine affairs engraven in the hearts of the people, that a sort of femal masonic lodge was formed, one of whose rules was that no maiden should accept the hand of a lover until he had at least "struck a whale." To exhibit the peculiarities arising from sect and profession engrafted upon the natural character of man, appears to have been the ambitious aim of the writer of *Miriam Coffin*: and as far as the selection of points of peculiarity goes, he has not been deficient in judgment. The story opens with a storm, which takes place just as a vessel belonging to one of the chief owners of the island, and on board of which are friends or connexions of many of the inhabitants, should have reached port. We have next a day-break scene after the tempest has lulled, with the washing of fragments of a wreck on shore; and subsequently the arrival of the good ship Leviathan, whose anxiety turns to joy. The incidents following are various, and well adapted to exhibit individual characters and the customs and manners of the time.

There is the island "sheep-shearing;" a festival which not only collects all the folk of Nantucket, but crowds of people from the mainland; two of whom, a doctor and a lawyer, are important personages in the piece. The last of the island aborigines, with their respectable chief, his too trusting daughter—a cultivated Yarico—and a kind of Indian Meg Merrilies, are also introduced. Then come a voyage to England; the cunning down of a French privateer by the vessel of Joffro Coffin (who, Quaker-like, had refused to carry guns of any kind); and the not very probable appearance of the broad-brimmed owner, captain, and crew of the Grampus, at Garrick's Theatre, to witness the representation of their own exploit. We have next the breaking out of the war of Independence; the bold and politic mercantile speculations of Mirian Coffin in consequence of that event; with the stirring incidents of the early whale-fisherry—the chace, the capture, and an attack of Indians; and the usual number of lovers and rivals to form the circulating library interest of the novel.

Here was matter good and new, which a master would have worked out with effect; but the author of *Miriam Coffin* is not exactly a master. He wants the constructive faculty of forming a well-knitted tale: his events have a relation to each other, but no connexion. With an eye for manners and a perception of character, he can scarcely paint the one or display the other, at least for any length of time. He may for a moment exhibit touches of dramatic truth, but he cannot sustain or devolop his own conceptions. His descriptions are clear, though slight, and almost bold; but he shows a happiness of narration which, in a series of short illustrative stories, might perhaps be exercised to advantage, avoiding of course his endless digressions. Should all this not convey a notion of the work, let the reader fancy the scene of the *Pirate* extended to the Windward station, and he will have an analogous idea of its nature: let him imagine WASHINGTON IRVING'S "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" divested of its connected story and of the felicity of its execution, and he may form some conception of the author's style.

The book, however, may be read. The novelty of the subject-matter, the practical acquaintance of the writer with the sea and the whale-fishery, together with the glimpses we catch of the old Colonial manners, give it something of interest, and certainly impart to it a much higher character than the trash which is announced in allusive paragraphs as written by some eighth wonder of the world, and covertly compared with *Don Juan*.

Our extracts shall be taken, as indeed they must be, without reference to the tale. They must be looked upon as specimens of the author, rather than his book.

RUNNING DOWN A PRIVATEER; OR A HINT FOR LORD JOHN.

The Grampus was now kept off two or three points, and a foretopmast-studdingsail was about being set; but in the hurry of the moment, by some mishap the tack got unrove. A couple of hands were ordered aloft to rig in the boom and reeve the tack anew. In an instant little Isaac, who had heard the order, put the end of the rope between his teeth, ran up the fore-shrouds, crept out on the top of the foreyard like a monkey, and then out upon the bare boom. But, before he had accomplished his task, the Frenchman brought their longtom, charged with small shot, to bear upon the yard, and let drive at Isaac; thinking, probably, that his labour might be the the means of enabling the Grampus to escape. The little fellow was not disconcerted by this terrible salute, although the balls whistled like hail around him. He fearlessly and deliberately went on with his work.

"They are again charging the gun!" shouted English Bill, "Come down, my boy! Creep in! Seize one of the halliards, and let yourself down with a run!"

"Ay, ay," cried Isaac, as he finished reeving the tack. He then quickly gathered a few fathoms in his hand, threw the coil down upon the forecastle, and the sail was immediately hoisted. The long-tom was again elevated, and the gunner was in the act of applying the match; but Isaac stopped not for the additional pepper-ing,—

"The cords ran swiftly through his glowing hands
And quick as lightening, on the deck he stands!"

"Hah! my little younker—my eyes, but you're a brave'un;—you'll be an Admiral yet, d'ye see! exclaimed English Bill, as he joyfully hugged the stripling in his brawny arms.

The prediction of Bill rang in the ears of Isaac for many a year afterwards. It was like the prophetic sound of the bells to the hearing of Whittington—

"Turn again, Whittington,
Lord Mayor of great London!

The hasty strides of Seth were again arrested by another shot, which passed through the sail over his head. He folded his arms; looked up at the rent sail; and drew up his form, as if some new purpose had taken possession of his despairing mind.

"By-heaven!" said he, "I will not part with so fine a ship and cargo, without a deadly struggle!"

"Swear not," said Jethro; "it will not help us in our strait. We may better yield quietly to the necessity. Put down thy helm, Seth, and bring the ship to."

"Yield quietly! didst thou say? And did I understand thee aright, when thou bid me to bring the ship to?" The eyes of Seth glared wildly upon Jethro, and his nostrils distended like those of an infuriated wild bull at bay. "Put down the helm, indeed! Pray, neighbour Jethro, who is the commander of the Grampus—thou, or I?" demanded Seth, in high dudgeon. But he evidently availed himself of the first pretext to let off his anger, for he was waxing exceeding wroth.

Jethro answered calmly, "*Thou*, surely, art her Captain, and I yield all to thy discretion. Save the ship, if thou canst; *but thou canst not*. We have no means of defence; and, if we had, it would not be justifiable to oppose with arms."

"Jethro, my resolution is taken; I will save this ship, or sink in her! Wouldst yield to that little gadfly—that gallinipper—that is scarcely larger than our longboat!"

Another shot, better directed than the other, splintered a piece from the mainmast, and wounded one of the crew.

"There Jethro! there are some of the tender mercies of the French pirate, and an earnest of what we may all expect, if taken!"

"Yield thee Seth, yield thee! the longer thou dost delay, so much the more hazard to the lives of the people."

"Thou hadst better go below, Jethro; I must command here. Yield, indeed! the ship shall sink first!" muttered Seth, as Jethro began to descend.

"Stand by there, men!" shouted the Captain, in a voice that made every sailor start. It was evident to all that Seth had put off the Quaker, and that prompt obedience was necessity.

"Get the longboat ready to be launched at a moment's warning; clear away the quarter boats; and see all clear to lower them in an instant. Mate, take in all the small sails quickly!"

The manner of Seth was somewhat wild, but resolute and determined; and the men and officers having done his behest, stood wondering what command would next be issued, and whereunto those would tend that had already been executed. The Frenchman was also at fault; for, mistaking the manœuvering of Seth for an intention to give up his ship, the schooner was hove to, and seemed to await the lowering of the boat from the quarter of the Grampus—even as the conqueror awaits the approach of an enemy subdued, who comes to yield up his sword. In rounding to, the schooner had given the advantage of the wind to the ship; and while the French crew stood agape at the management of the larger vessel, which they already looked upon as a prize, Seth seized upon the helm with his brawny hand. The men, scarcely heeding the cautioning word, anticipated his intention as he put the helm hard up, and gave his impressive shout in a suppressed and peculiar tone, which was heard distinctly from stem to stern: "Let go all the braces and bowlines—slack off sheets and tacks—and square the yards quickly!" This was all done in the twinkling of an eye, and Seth shaped his course as though he would bring his ship under the lee-quarter of the privateer.

After making this demonstration, which was intended to deceive the enemy, her direction was suddenly changed, and her head was brought to bear directly upon the hull of the Frenchman. The crew of the schooner now discovered, but too late, the design of the Grampus; and confusion and dire amazement agitated the people upon her crowded deck. In their haste to remedy their oversight, the Frenchmen failed altogether to avert the threatened disaster.

"If thou dost intend to run her down," said Jethro to Seth, hurriedly projecting his head for a moment from the cabin gangway,—"if—nay, hear me, Seth! for the sake of humanity—if thou art determined to run her down, ease thy helm a little, and give them a chance for their lives!"

"Stand by to lower the boats!" vociferated Seth, stamping furiously upon the deck. A suppressed groan of horror escaped the crew, as they now more plainly conceived the design of their Captain.

"The boldest held his breath for a time!"

The little schooner still lay to, in the trough of a deep sea, her people running backwards and forwards in frightened confusion, while the huge bulk of the Grampus mounted the last high wave that separated the two vessels.

"*Misericorde!*" exclaimed a hundred voices. A wild scream of despair—heard far above the noise of the element, and the dashing of the ship—burst from the poor doomed Frenchmen.

Down came the Grampus, thundering upon the privateer, and striking her with her plunging bow directly amidships! The frail schooner was cut directly in two by the shock; and her heavy armament, together with the irresistible force of the severing blow, bore both parts of her hull, with all her ill-fated crew of a hundred souls, beneath the wave.

"Down with the boats from the quarter—launch the long-boat!" shouted Seth. But the command, though it could not have been uttered nor executed sooner with safety, came too late. The aim of Seth had been too fatally sure. The boats reached the spot, and narrowly escaped being sucked into the vortex where the schooner had gone down. The French crew were all sent to their long account; and the next wave left not a trace of the wreck, nor a solitary human being to be saved from a watery death.

We do not often notice trivial faults, but there are several glaring anachronisms in the work,—attributable, we presume, to the internal politicians of the revisal. There is also a most woful specimen of American music; in which the expression of Sheridan's beautiful lines "Too late I stay'd" is completely murdered.—*Spectator.*

NOTABILIA.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH POLITENESS.—The rich man who travels in France murmurs at every inn and at every shop; not only is he treated no better for being a rich man—he is treated worse in many places, from the idea, that because he is rich he is likely to give himself airs. But, if the lower classes are more rude to the higher classes than with us, the higher classes in France are far less rude to another. The dandy who did not look at an old acquaintance, who looked impertinently at a stranger, would have his nose pulled, and his body run through with a small sword—or damaged by a pistol bullet—before the evening were over. Where every man wishes to be higher than he is, there you find people insolent to their fellows, and exacting obsequiousness from their inferiors—where men will allow no one to be superior to themselves, there you see them neither civil to those above them, nor impertinent to those beneath them, nor yet very courteous to those in the same station. The manners checquered in one country by softness and insolence, are not sufficiently courteous and gentle in the other. Time was in France (it existed in England to a later date), when politeness was thought to consist in placing every one at his ease. A quiet sense of their own dignity rendered persons insensible to the fear of its being momentarily forgotten. Upon these days rested the shadow of a by-gone chivalry, which accounted courtesy as one of the virtues.—*H. L. Bulwer's France.*

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* It is grievous to think how much the value of such a title is lessened. Cicero has previously applied it to Marius, (Pro Rabir. c. x.) and, therefore, Pliny's 'Salve, *primus omnium* Parens Patriæ appellate' is nullified by Cicero's abject compliment to one of the coarsest of tyrants. Yet this passage of Pliny (Nat. Hist. xii. 30.) is cited without comment by Middleton in his life of Cicero, (vol. i. 236.) by Tiraboschi (Lett. Ital, l. iii. Liii. c. 13.) and now again by Mr. Dunlop (vol. ii 477.)

† See his own account of his horrible cruelty to the Veneti (Bel. Gal. iii. 16.); to the Eburones (vi. 31) and to the Uxellouneuses (viii 34.), and see Cicero ad Att. x. 4. For a brief statement of the real political question between the parties of Brutus and Cæsar, we refer to an article, "On the Subversion of Ancient Governments," in Number XV. of this Review.

* Dubitari in hoc vero, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, decenter ferri: nec mihi hunc errorem, qui delector, dum vivo extorqueri velo.—*De Senect ap. fin.*